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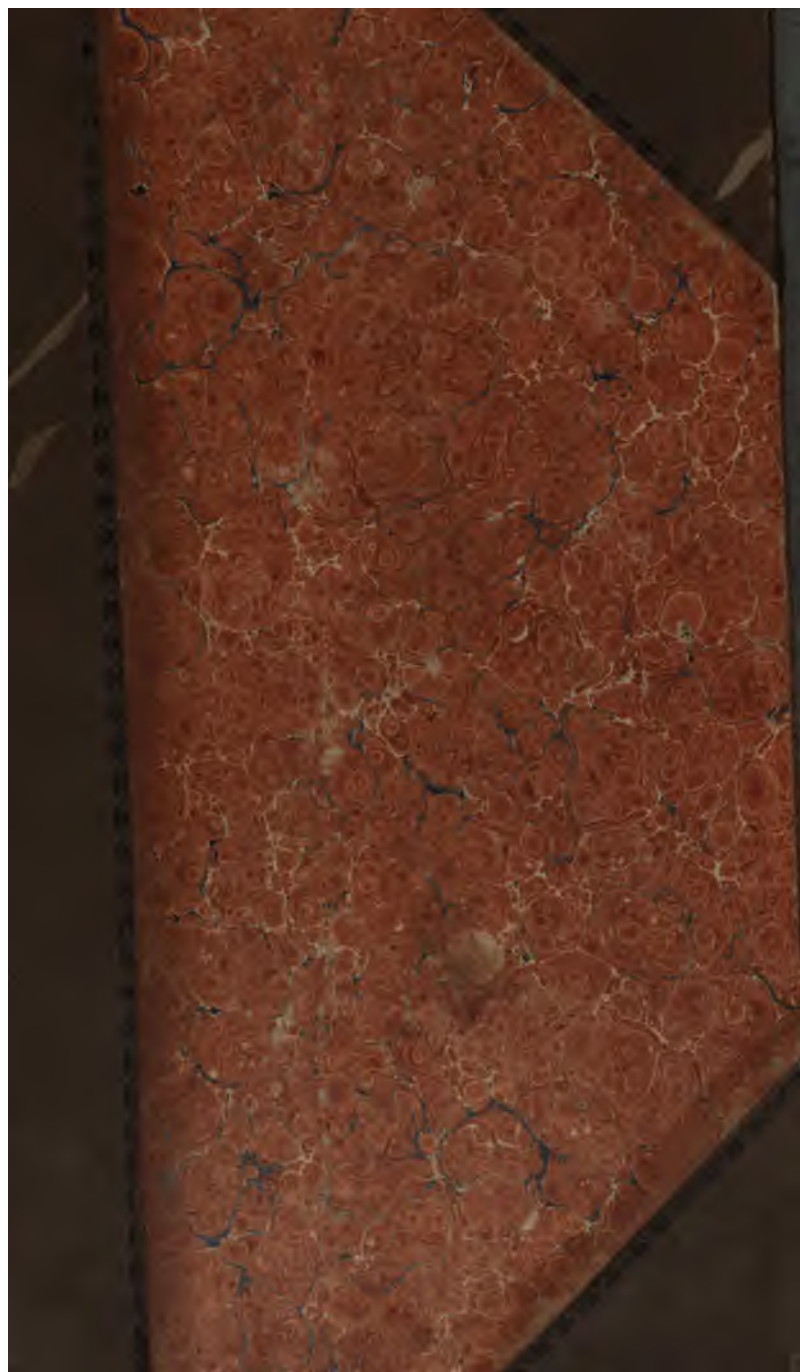
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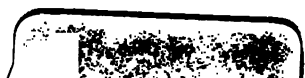
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THE  
INTERROGATOR;  
OR,  
UNIVERSAL ANCIENT HISTORY,  
IN  
Questions and Answers.

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BY A LADY.

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LONDON:  
J. HATCHARD AND SON, PICCADILLY.  
M.DCCCXXXVII.

406.

**LONDON :**  
**PRINTED BY IBOTSON AND PALMER, SAVOY STREET.**



## P R E F A C E.

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**HIS** little work has existed many years in manuscript.

was drawn up by a lady for the use of her only child, long before the appearance of the numberless similar helps now to be found. These, however, have not superseded it in the estimation of the lady's family and friends, who continue to prefer it for the instruction of their children, and to meet whose wishes she was induced to print. The editor does not offer it to the public with any pretensions either to novelty or to critical accuracy.

*May, 1837.*





**ANCIENT  
UNIVERSAL HISTORY.**

## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

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What is history ?

Of what use is history ?

What is necessary to be known in order to the study of history ?

What is geography ?

What is chronology ?

Who was the first geographer and historian ?

How is history divided ?

What is an epocha ?

## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

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A recital of all the events that have happened in the world since the Creation.

It is very amusing, as well as instructive ; it improves the understanding, and teaches the difference between virtue and vice, and their consequences, by the example of those who have lived before us.

Geography and chronology.

Geography is the knowledge of the surface of the earth, and teaches us the situation of the place where any event happened.

Chronology is the science of computing and referring each event to its proper year. .

Moses, who was inspired by God to write an account of the Creation, the Deluge, and the earliest ages of the world.

The first general division is into sacred and profane ; and in order to assist the memory, history is also subdivided into epochas, periods, and ages.

A fixed, uncontroverted point in history, from which dates are computed—as the Creation, the Deluge, &c.

What is a period ?

What is an age ?

How is sacred history divided ?

What does the Old Testament contain ?

What does the New Testament contain ?

What are the four periods of sacred history ?

What do you mean by profane history ?

How is profane history divided ?

What is ancient history ?

A period is the time between one epocha and another—as the first period, from the Creation to the Deluge, 1656 years.

The time during which certain manners or laws prevailed in the world, as the Obscure Age, which began with the Creation, and did not end till the beginning of Grecian history, about 1764 B. C.

Into the Old and New Testaments, and also into four periods.

An account of the Creation, the Fall of Man, the Deluge, the Confusion of Tongues, the Call of Abraham, the particular history of the Israelites, the chosen people of God, with many prophecies of the punishments that would follow disobedience to his will, as well as promises of reward to the good, together with the promise of the coming of the Messiah.

The doctrine of our blessed Saviour, and the history of his life, death, resurrection, and ascension.

They are formed by the four Revelations which God has made to man—

1st. The Law of Nature, from Adam to Abraham.

2nd. The Covenant God was pleased to make with Abraham.

3rd. The written Law given to Moses.

4th. The Law of Grace by Jesus Christ, from the birth of our Saviour and the establishment of the Gospel to the present time.

All history that is not written by inspired writers.

Into ancient and modern.

An account of the events of the world, from the Creation to the birth of our Saviour, and contains 4004 years.

What is modern history ?

How is ancient history divided ?

What are the three ages named ?

What time does the Obscure Age contain ?

Where do we learn the events of the Obscure Age ?

Why did not other nations preserve the knowledge  
of the events that happened around them ?

What time is contained in the Fabulous Age ?

What time does the Historic Age include ?

Which are the four Universal Empires ?

The history of the world, from the birth of our Saviour to the present time.

1st. Into three ages.

2ndly. Into four universal empires ; and,

3rdly. Into epochas, periods, and centuries.

1st, The Obscure Age. 2nd, The Fabulous, or Heroic Age ; and 3rd, The Historical Age.

The time from the Creation, 4004 B. C., to the beginning of the Grecian history, or to the Deluge of Ogyges, king of Attica, 1764 B. C.

There is no authentic account in profane history of the early ages of the world, and all we know of them is contained in the books of Moses.

Because, after the separation of the people at the Tower of Babel, they forgot the lessons of their fathers, and, excepting the family of Shem, fell into barbarism and idolatry, so that all their records and traditions are so confused and disguised by fables, that none of them can be depended upon, as history, that do not agree with the Bible.

The time from the Deluge of Ogyges, 1764 B. C., to the regular establishment of the Olympic Games, 776 B. C., contains the Heroic Ages of Greece.

The time from the Olympic Games, 776 B. C. ; the building of Rome, 753 B. C. ; or the era of Nabonassar, 747 B. C., to the present time.

1st. The Assyrian, founded by Nimrod in the 2nd period.

2nd. The Persian, founded by Cyrus in the beginning of the 8th period.

3rd. The Grecian, founded by Alexander in the beginning of the 9th period.



**Which are the periods and epochas into which ancient history is divided ?**

**Which are the nine periods?**

4th. The Roman, founded by Romulus in the beginning of the 7th period, but not universal, till the reign of Augustus Cæsar, in the time of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Historians differ in that respect, as any event may be taken to reckon from; but a common and easy arrangement of time from the Creation to the birth of our Saviour is to divide it into nine periods.

Periods.	Years.	Epocha.	B.C.
1st.	1656	From the Creation, 4004 B. C., to the Deluge - -	2348
2nd.	427	From the Deluge, to the Call of Abraham - -	1921
3rd.	430	From the Call of Abraham, to the Exodus - -	1491
4th.	307	From the Exodus, to the taking of Troy - -	1184
5th.	172	From the taking of Troy, to the building of the Temple -	1012
6th.	259	From the building of the Tem- ple, to the foundation of Rome	753
7th.	217	From the foundation of Rome, to Cyrus - -	536
8th.	205	From Cyrus, to the conquest of Persia by Alexander -	331
9th.	331	From the conquest of Persia by Alexander, to the birth of Jesus Christ, 4004 A. M.	

## CHAPTER II.

*The First Period. From the Creation, 4004 B. C.*

Where are the events of the first period to be found?

What were the principal events of the first period?

When was the promise of a Redeemer first made?

Who were Cain and Abel?

What were the children of Cain called?

## CHAPTER II.

*to the Deluge, 2348 B. C.—1656 years.*

C.

In the Bible. This period belongs entirely to sacred history, as there is no history of the world before the flood besides that which God inspired Moses to write in the book Genesis.

- 04 The Creation, the Fall of Man, and the promise of a Redeemer.
- 03 The birth of Cain and Abel.
- 75 The death of Abel and the banishment of Cain.
- 74 The birth of Seth.
- 17 The translation of Enoch.
- 48 The corruption and wickedness of mankind, and the Deluge, in which every living thing was drowned, excepting Noah and his family, and the creatures he took with him into the ark.

Immediately after the fall.

The first-born sons of Adam and Eve. Cain killed his brother Abel, and was banished to the land of Nod, where his family increased, and his descendants were the inventors of many useful arts.

The sons of men, from their wickedness.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Mant's Bible, note on Genesis vi. 2. Bishops Patrick and Kidder.

What were the sons of Seth called ?

What are the names of the antediluvian patriarchs ?

Who were the most distinguished of the antediluvian patriarchs ?

Had mankind any notice of the intended Deluge ?

Where are the events of sacred history during the first period recorded ?

B. C.

The sons of God.<sup>1</sup>

Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared,  
Enoch, Methusalah, Lamech, and Noah.

4004 Adam, the first man.

3382 Enoch, who was taken to heaven without dying, on  
account of his righteousness.

3317 Methuselah, who lived to the age of 969.

3130 Lamech, the father of Noah ; and

2948 Noah, the good man, who was saved when the  
world was drowned.

Yes, 120 years. Noah was deputed to warn the  
people to repent, and he was employed many years  
in building the ark, but they were hardened in their  
sins, and would not listen to him.

In the first seven chapters of Genesis.

<sup>1</sup> See Mant's Bible, note on Genesis vi. 2. Bishops Patrick and  
Kidder.

## CHAPTER III.

*The Second Period. From the Deluge, 2348 B. C.,*

## SACRED HISTORY.

What are the principal events of sacred history in the second period ?

How was the world repeopled after the flood ?

Who were the sons of Noah ?

Who were the principal descendants of Shem ?

Who were the principal descendants of Ham ?

## CHAPTER III.

*to the Call of Abraham, 1921 B. C.—427 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

B. C.

2348 The descent of Noah and his family from the ark ; God's promise not to drown the world again ; giving the rainbow for a sign.<sup>1</sup>

2233 The building of the Tower of Babel ; the confusion of tongues ; the dispersion of the sons of Noah.

1921 The call of Abraham.

By the sons of Noah and their descendants.<sup>2</sup>

Shem, Ham, and Japheth.<sup>3</sup>

Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram, whose descendants peopled Asia ; and from Arphaxad, Abraham descended.<sup>4</sup>

Cush and his son Nimrod ; Misraim and his son Caphtor ; Phut ; Canaan and his son Sidon ; whose descendants peopled Africa, Arabia, the Land of Canaan, and founded the kingdom of Babylon.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Genesis viii. ix. x. xi.

<sup>2</sup> Notes in Mant's Bible upon Genesis x.

<sup>3, 4</sup> and <sup>5</sup>. Genesis x., and chap. 6, 7, 8, 9, of Concorde de la Géographie.



Who were the principal descendants of Japheth?

What do you mean by the call of Abraham?

What was the occasion of the call of Abraham?

What is the genealogy of Abraham?

Where are the events of sacred history in the second period recorded?

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PROFANE HISTORY.

What are the events of profane history in the second period?

C.

Gomer and his son Togarmah; Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras, whose descendants first peopled Asia Minor, and then spread into Europe.<sup>1</sup>

21. God's ordering him to leave Chaldea, and to go and dwell in the Land of Canaan, promising that his descendants should become a great nation, and possess that land, and that in him all the nations of the earth should be blessed.<sup>2</sup>

After the dispersion of the sons of Noah, wickedness and idolatry increased so rapidly, that in order to preserve the knowledge of the true religion, God resolved to set apart a particular people who should be subject to his laws, and governed in a peculiar and miraculous manner by Himself.

Shem, Arphaxad, Salah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, and Abraham.<sup>3</sup>

In the book Genesis, beginning at the 8th chapter to the 12th.

PROFANE HISTORY.

The kingdoms of Babylon, Egypt, and several lesser states, were founded in the second period; but, as before mentioned, the records of the obscure age are so fabulous that none of them can be considered as authentic history, excepting those which agree with the Bible.

<sup>1</sup> Genesis x. and chap. 6, 7, 8, 9, of Concorde de la Géographie.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis xii. 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>3</sup> Genesis xi.

Which is reckoned the earliest regular state ?

What account do the Babylonish traditions give of their origin ?

How is this fable explained ?

What is known of Babylon from its foundation to the time of Abraham ?

What other city is mentioned in the beginning of the Assyrian empire ?

Who succeeded Nimrod ?

Did not Ninus begin his reign very wickedly ?

Babylon is the first kingdom mentioned in the Bible, founded by Nimrod, the son of Cush, the eldest son of Ham.<sup>1</sup>

They carry their origin beyond the date of the Deluge, but after having been governed many ages, as they say, by the gods, they reckon Nimrod, whom they call the son of the gods, their first earthly king.<sup>2</sup>

For many ages their records were supposed to have been mere fables, invented by the priests of their false gods, who were the only learned men in the early ages ; but modern travellers, and the knowledge lately acquired of the Eastern languages, have discovered that they relate to the antediluvian world, and that the gods from whom Nimrod descended were the antediluvian patriarchs.<sup>3</sup>

Babylon was the capital of a large and powerful empire, Nimrod having driven out Asshur, the son of Shem, from the northern part of Shinar, and extended his dominions over great part of Asia. Nothing more is said of Babylon in the Bible during this period.<sup>4</sup>

Nineveh, which was perhaps founded by Asshur, and called Nineveh by Nimrod, after his son Ninus.<sup>5</sup>

His son Ninus, who is said to have been as ambitious as his father, and to have extended his conquests as far as India.<sup>6</sup>

Yes, he is supposed to have been the first who forsook the worship of the true God, and taught the

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. Genesis x. 10. Rollin's Ancient History, b. 3, ch. i. sect. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Gen. x. 11. Rollin, b. 3, ch. i. sect. 1.

<sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup>. Rollin, b. 3, ch. i. sect. 1. Bishop Patrick's note upon Gen. x. 11.

Why did Ninus act so impiously ?

Whom did Ninus marry ?

Who succeeded Ninus ?

By whom was Egypt peopled ? and when was the kingdom founded ?

What accounts do the Egyptian records give of their origin ?

. C.

people to worship idols. He made a statue of his father Nimrod, turned the Tower of Babel into a temple for it, set up an altar and appointed priests and sacrifices, in imitation of those offered to the true God.

Partly, perhaps, from a mistaken respect for his father's memory, but also from ambition, hoping to ensure the obedience of his subjects by persuading them they were still under the protection of Nimrod.

Semiramis, the wife of one of his officers. She assisted him by her courage and advice in taking the city of Bactriana, after which he married her and returned to Babylon, where he died.<sup>1</sup>

Semiramis succeeded to the throne during the minority of her infant son Ninias, and she is supposed to have been at the height of her power and glory at the time of Abraham.

2188 Ham is supposed to have settled in Upper Egypt, as the city of No-Ammon was sacred to him, and he was worshipped under the name of Jupiter Ammon: his son Misraim is considered as the founder of Middle Egypt.<sup>2</sup>

The early history of the Egyptians is extremely obscure and confused,<sup>3</sup> but they trace their origin to Ham,<sup>4</sup> and the whole country was called the Land of Ham for many years.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, b. 3, ch. i. sect. 1. Bishop Patrick's note upon Gen. x. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, b. 1. part 3. *Concorde de la Géographie*, ch. viii. p. 217.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, b. 1. part 3.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm lxxviii. 51, cv. 23, cvi. 27.

What other nations were formed in the second period ?

Whose sons were Elam and Aram ?

What nations were formed by the descendants of Japheth ?

Who were the four sons of Javan, and where did they settle themselves ?

Arabia<sup>1</sup> was peopled by Cush, the son of Ham, and called the Land of Cush. The western part of Syria, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, was peopled by the descendants of Canaan,<sup>2</sup> who had driven out the Aramites from thence, and at the time of Abraham was divided into several warlike, independent kingdoms: Syria was peopled by Aram, and called the Land of Aram,<sup>3</sup> Persia, by Elam,<sup>4</sup> and called the Land of Elam.

Sons of Shem.<sup>5</sup>

Asia Minor was peopled by Japheth,<sup>6</sup> and called Ionia, after his son Javan,<sup>7</sup> or Ion; from thence Gomer and his son Togarmah, crossed into Europe, and peopled Germany and the northern countries. Javan<sup>7</sup> went into Greece, and his four sons were the founders of the principal tribes. The descendants of Magog, Tubal, and Meshech, went to the north of Asia, and peopled Tartary.

Elishah,<sup>8</sup> or Elis, who peopled the Peloponnesus.

Tarshish,<sup>9</sup> whose settlement is unknown.

Kittim,<sup>10</sup> or Chittim, who was the father of the Macedonians; and

<sup>1</sup> Numbers xii. 1, and notes by D. Wells and Hales; Isaiah xviii. 1, and note by Bishop Horsley. Concorde, &c., ch. 6, 7, 8.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis xli. 5. Concorde, &c., ch. 6, 7, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Numbers xxiii. 7. Concorde, &c. ch. 6, 7, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Genesis xiv. 1. Concorde, &c. ch. 6, 7, 8.

<sup>5</sup> Genesis x. 22. Concorde, &c. ch. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Genesis x., and notes. Concorde, &c. ch. 9.

<sup>7</sup> Ezekiel xxvii. 13, and notes. Concorde, &c. ch. 9.

<sup>8</sup> Genesis x. 4. Concorde, ch. 10. Rollin, b. 5. art. 3. Ezekiel xxvii. 7, and note.

<sup>9</sup> Genesis x. 4. Concorde, ch. 10. Rollin b. 5. art. 3.

<sup>10</sup> Genesis. x. 4. Concorde, ch. 10. Rollin, b. 5. art. 3. Numbers xxiv. 24, and note.



What was the state of the first inhabitants of Greece?

Which was the first of these colonies?

Who was Egialeus?

What fable was founded upon the division of the world between the sons of Noah?

Who were the sons of Saturn? what parts of the universe were allotted to each of them? and which of the sons of Noah did each of them represent?

C.

Dodanim,<sup>1</sup> who peopled Thessaly and Epirus, where the Temple of Jupiter Dodona long preserved the memory of the founder.

They fell into complete ignorance and barbarism, and were afterwards civilized by strangers, who emigrated from various countries, and settled colonies in different parts of Greece.

39 Sicyon,<sup>2</sup> which was founded by Egialeus.

He is supposed to have been a Canaanite, or, as the Greeks called those people, a Phœnician.

That of the division of the universe between the three sons of Saturn.<sup>3</sup>

Jupiter,<sup>4</sup> the supreme god of heaven, who is supposed to represent Ham, as he was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Ammon.

Neptune, the god of the sea, who represented Japheth, from his possessing the maritime countries of Asia Minor, the Archipelagus, and Europe.

Pluto, the god of the infernal regions, who represented Shem, among whose descendants the worship of fire was almost universal.

<sup>1</sup> Genesis x. 4. Concorde, ch. 10. Rollin, b. 5. art. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, b. 5. art. 4.

<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup> Genesis x. 5, and notes by Bryant, v. 5. Hort's Pantheon, p. 17.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Third Period. From the Call of Abraham, 1921 B.C.*

Give a short account of sacred history during the third period.

When was Abraham called ?<sup>1</sup>

Who was Abraham ?<sup>2</sup>

From what place was Abraham called ?

Who accompanied Abraham ?

<sup>1</sup> Genesis xii.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis xi. 31.

## CHAPTER IV.

*to Exodus, 1491 B. C.=430 years.*

C.

The history of Abraham's journeyings and adventures in Canaan and Egypt. The promise that he should be the father of a great nation, and that the Messiah should be born of his family. The birth of his sons Ishmael and Isaac. The sacrifice of Isaac. The history of Isaac, his marriage, and the birth of his sons, Esau and Jacob. The life of Jacob, his marriages and the birth of his twelve sons. The history of Joseph and his brethren. The settlement of Jacob and his family in Egypt. The bondage and oppression of the Israelites in Egypt. The birth of Moses and his history, to the delivery of the Israelites, and their departure from Egypt, 1491 B. C.

21

The son of Terah, a descendant of Shem.

From Ur, in Chaldea.

Terah went with him across the Euphrates to Haran, where he died, and Abraham continued his journey with Sarah, his wife, and Lot, his nephew.

When was Ishmael born, and whose son was he ?<sup>1</sup>

When was Isaac born, and whose son was he ?<sup>2</sup>

Upon what occasion 'was the promise of the Messiah made to Abraham ?<sup>3</sup>

When did Abraham go into Egypt ?<sup>4</sup>

Whom did Isaac marry ?<sup>5</sup>

When were Esau and Jacob born ?<sup>6</sup>

Whom did Jacob marry ?<sup>7</sup>

What became of Esau ?

Name the twelve sons of Jacob.<sup>8</sup>

When was Joseph sold into Egypt ?<sup>9</sup>

When did Jacob settle in Egypt ?<sup>10</sup>

When did Jacob die ?<sup>11</sup>

What were the particulars concerning Jacob's death ?<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Genesis xxvi. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis xxi. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Genesis xii. 3 ; xviii. 18 ; xxii. 18.

<sup>4</sup> Genesis xii. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Genesis xxiv. 15.

<sup>6</sup> Genesis xxv.

<sup>7</sup> Genesis xxix.

<sup>8</sup> Genesis xxix. and xxx.

<sup>9</sup> Genesis xxxvii.

<sup>10</sup> Genesis xli.

<sup>11</sup> Genesis lix.

<sup>12</sup> Genesis l. 13.

C.

10 Ishmael was the son of Abraham and Hagar his bondwoman.

96 Isaac, the child of promise, the son of Abraham and Sarah.

It was first made at the call of Abraham, and was repeated after he had given the glorious proof of his trust in the promises of God, and his obedience to the Divine command, evinced by his readiness to sacrifice his son, Isaac.

Soon after he arrived in the land of Canaan, there was a great famine, when he crossed the Isthmus of Sur, and went into Egypt with Sarah his wife.

56 His cousin, Rebecca, the daughter of Bethuel, the son of Nahor.

36

59 Leah and Rachel, the daughters of his uncle, Laban.

Esau married idolatrous women,<sup>1</sup> and having sold his birthright to Jacob,<sup>2</sup> he had no share in the promises made to Abraham, but he lived in Mount Seir,<sup>3</sup> and was the father of the Edomites.

Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, and Benjamin.

28

06

89

Jacob prophesied concerning the fate of all his sons and foretold the coming of the Messiah. He also required Joseph to promise to bury him in the Cave of Machpelah, in the land of Canaan, which was accordingly done.

<sup>1</sup> Genesis xxvi. 34.

<sup>2</sup> Genesis xxv. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Genesis xxxii. 3.

Did not Jacob give one of his sons a more particular blessing than the rest ?<sup>1</sup>

Did the Israelites continue to live happily in Egypt ?<sup>2</sup>

How were the Israelites delivered from this bondage ?

Who was Moses ?<sup>3</sup>

When was Moses born ?

How was Moses saved when the rest of the sons were drowned ?

How did Moses deliver the Israelites ? <sup>4</sup>

What did Pharaoh do, as soon as the Israelites had departed ?<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Genesis xlix. 8—10. Newton, on the Prophecies, 11th edit. p. 56.

<sup>2</sup> Exodus i. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Exodus ii. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Exodus iii.

<sup>5</sup> Exodus xiv.

.C.

Yes, Jacob bequeathed to *Judah*, particularly, the *spiritual* blessing, giving him the supremacy over his brethren, and adding, "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

No ; after some time, when they had increased to a great nation, the Egyptians grew jealous of them, reduced them to slavery, and finding that they still increased, the king ordered all their infant sons to be thrown into the Nile as soon as they were born.

The four hundred years,<sup>1</sup> during which they were to be strangers in a land that was not theirs, being nearly expired, God took pity upon them, and appointed Moses to deliver them, and lead them back to Canaan, the promised land.

The son of Amram and Jochebed, of the Tribe of Levi.

71

Jochebed placed him in an ark of bulrushes by the river side, where he was found by Pharaoh's daughter, who brought him up.

God directed him to ask Pharaoh's leave for the Israelites to sacrifice in the Wilderness, which being refused, Moses performed many miracles, and afflicted the Egyptians with ten plagues, after which, Pharaoh gave his consent.

He repented of having allowed them to go, and followed them, with his army, to the Red Sea, intending to destroy them.

<sup>1</sup> Genesis xv. 13.



How did God protect his people?<sup>1</sup>

What became of the Egyptians?<sup>2</sup>

How long did the Israelites dwell in Egypt?<sup>3</sup>

Where are all these events recorded?

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PROFANE HISTORY.

*Babylon.—Third Period.*

What is said of Babylon in the Bible during the third period?<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exodus xiv. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Exodus xiv. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Genesis xv. 13, and note by Bishops Patrick and Kidder.

<sup>4</sup> Bishop Patrick's note on Genesis xiv. 1.

God ordered Moses to stretch his hand over the sea, which opened, and afforded them a dry passage ; they were also attended by a pillar of cloud, which directed them by day, and gave them light by night.

Pharaoh attempted to follow the Israelites through the Red Sea, but the waters returned and drowned him and all his host.

Two hundred and fifteen years from Jacob and his family settling in the land of Goshen, but the descendants of Abraham lived as strangers in a land that was not theirs four hundred and thirty years, reckoning from the birth of Isaac, 1896 B. C., according to the prophecy made to Abraham in the fifteenth chapter of Genesis.

In the twelfth and following chapters of Genesis, and in the book of Exodus, to the end of the fourteenth chapter.

PROFANE HISTORY.

*Babylon.—Third Period.*

Babylon is shortly mentioned in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis ; Amraphel, king of Shinar, was one of the kings who invaded the country where Abraham and Lot were settled, by which it is supposed that Amraphel was the governor of a province, or else that the kings of Babylon had not conquered the whole of the plain of Shinar at that time.

What is related of the kingdom of Babylon in profane history during the third period ?

What was the character of Semiramis ?

Was Semiramis a good queen ?<sup>1</sup>

Did Semiramis end her days in peace ?<sup>2</sup>

What was the character of Ninias ?<sup>3</sup>

Who succeeded Ninias ?<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 17, 18.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 19.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 22.

Semiramis reigned at the beginning of the third period. Her son, Ninias, succeeded her, and was followed by a succession of effeminate kings, whose names are hardly known.

She seems to have been clever and ambitious, but she was a bad woman, if what is said of her be true, for she left her husband to marry Ninus, was suspected of killing him that she might reign alone, and she gave her son, Ninias, a bad education, and encouraged him in vice and idleness, to prevent his interfering with her government.

Her history is supposed to be very fabulous, but it is said, that after the death of Ninus she improved the city of Babylon, commanded her army in person, and enlarged the kingdom by her conquests, but was defeated in her attempt to invade India and obliged to return to Babylon.

No; when Ninias grew up, he wished to be king, and is said to have attempted to kill his mother, upon which she resigned the throne to him, but she soon after disappeared, and the priests of Baal said she was changed into a dove, under which form she was worshipped, though it was suspected that she was murdered by order of her son.

He gave himself up to idleness and pleasure, shut himself up in his palaces with his wives and favourites, and is not mentioned any more.

A succession of effeminate kings, whose names are hardly known.

*Egypt.—Third Period.*

In what state were the Egyptians in the third period ?<sup>1</sup>

In what state did Abraham find the Egyptians ?

How was Egypt divided ?

What were the three kingdoms of Egypt ?

To what part of Egypt did Abraham go ?

Which was the most powerful of the three kingdoms ?<sup>2</sup>

Who were the Shepherd kings ?<sup>3</sup>

Did the Shepherd kings remain long in Egypt ?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 66.

<sup>3</sup> *Concorde*, p. 224. Rollin, vol. i. p. 66.

*Egypt.—Third Period.*

They were very early distinguished for their learning, and the excellence of their laws. They were not so warlike as the Babylonians, and had a great dislike either to go from home or to admit strangers.

Egypt was then a well-governed, civilized nation, and though idolatry was established there, the people still retained the knowledge and fear of the true God.

The descendants of Ham seem to have divided it into three separate kingdoms.

Upper Egypt,<sup>1</sup> where Ham himself settled and built the city of No-Ammon, upon the ruins of which Thebes<sup>2</sup> was built.

Middle Egypt, founded by Misr, who built the city of Misr, but Memphis became afterwards the capital.

Lower Egypt, called also the Delta, from its shape and likeness to the Greek letter ; capital Heliopolis. This kingdom is but little known, and seems to have been generally joined to Middle Egypt.

To Middle Egypt, of which Memphis was the capital, and all the history of the Israelites connected with Egypt relates to Middle Egypt.

Upper Egypt, which was never conquered by the Shepherd kings, but often drove them out, and united all Egypt into one kingdom.

Arabians, called by the Greeks, Ethiopians, and so translated in the Bible. They began very early to invade Egypt.

Sometimes they reigned in Memphis for a succes-

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 2—27.

<sup>2</sup> Concorde, p. 218.

Did not these frequent revolutions render the history of Egypt very confused?

Who is supposed to have reigned in Memphis when Abraham went there?<sup>1</sup>

Who is supposed to have reigned in Memphis when Joseph was there?<sup>2</sup>

Is the name of the king known who oppressed the Israelites?<sup>3</sup>

Mention the names of some of the kings of Egypt who were distinguished before the end of the third period.

What were the pyramids intended for?<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 67.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 8.

sion of kings, but when the natives were strong enough, they drove the invaders out, and re-established themselves.

Very much so. The several dynasties reigning at the same time, the want of regular chronology, the fables with which their records are interspersed, and the name Pharaoh being the general appellation of all the Egyptian kings, make it very difficult to ascertain the proper name of any Pharaoh referred to, or to which kingdom he belonged.

The Shepherd kings. They are supposed to have established themselves in Middle Egypt, 2084 B. C., and to have reigned there two hundred and sixty years.

The native kings are believed to have driven out the Arabians, and Pharaoh Amosis is supposed to have been the king who raised Joseph to supreme power, and invited Jacob to settle in the land of Goshen.

It is generally supposed that Ramesis Miamum was their first oppressor; his successor, Amenophis, was drowned in the Red Sea.

Uchoreus<sup>1</sup> is said to have built Memphis, some time before Abraham.

Mæris<sup>2</sup> made the lake that still bears his name for the regulation of the overflowing of the Nile.

Ogymandias,<sup>3</sup> king of No-Ammon, was the first who collected a library.

Memnon<sup>4</sup> invented letters.

When they were erected, or for what purpose, is uncertain, but it is supposed they were intended for the tombs of their kings, who had oppressed the people so much in building them, that they were afraid to use them.

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 66.

<sup>4</sup> Blair's Tables.



*Land of Canaan.—Third Period.*

What is known of the land of Canaan in the third period; and what colonies, afterwards famous, were formed?

What were the Phœnicians famous for?

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*Chaldea.—Third Period.*

Who were the Chaldeans?<sup>1</sup>

For what were the Chaldeans celebrated?<sup>2</sup>

What was the consequence of their knowledge?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Isa. xxiii. 80.   <sup>2</sup> Concorde, p. 209.   <sup>3</sup> Concorde, p. 212.

*Land of Canaan.—Third Period.*

Very little is known of it. The cities of Sidon<sup>1</sup> and Tyre were built by the son and descendants of Canaan, on the coast of the Mediterranean. The country was called Phœnicia by the Greeks, and they had fallen into the grossest idolatry.

They were the inventors of navigation and commerce, and many other useful arts.

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*Chaldea.—Third Period.*

The descendants of Arphaxad, the son of Shem. He settled in the north-west part of Shinar, near the Euphrates, and that part of the country was called the Arphaxatide till the time of Abraham, when it took the name of Chaldea from Caslfa, one of Nahor's sons : by degrees they spread along the Euphrates as far as Babylon.

For their knowledge of astronomy, and other sciences.

They obtained great influence over the Babylonians, and by their pretended skill in astrology, and other superstitions, they became their priests, and in process of time they were so mixed with the Babylonians as to be one people, and were called either Babylonians, Assyrians, or Chaldeans.

<sup>1</sup> Concorde, p. 242.

*New nations formed in the Third Period.*

What other nations were formed in the third period?<sup>1</sup>

Where do you read of these nations?

What kingdom was founded in this period relating solely to profane history?

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*Greece.—Third Period.*

What is known of Greece in the third period?<sup>2</sup>

What new kingdoms were founded in Greece in the third period?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Newton on the Prophecies, vol. i. c. ii. p. 22—32.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 280.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 281.

.C. *New nations formed in the Third Period.*

1st. *The Ishmaelites*, descendants of Ishmael, who married an Egyptian woman, and became the father of twelve sons, the chiefs of as many tribes. They drove out the Cushites, and settled in Arabia. They were also called Hagarenes,<sup>1</sup> and latterly Saracens and Arabians. 2nd. *The Midianites*, descendants of Abraham and Keturah, who settled in the north of Arabia, and were often called Cushites from living in the land of Cush. 3rd. *The Moabites*, and 4th, the *Ammonites*, descendants of Lot, who settled in the east of the land of Canaan. 5th. *The Edomites*, descendants of Esau, whose country was called Idumea or Edom, and was situated south of the Dead Sea. 6th. *The Philistines*, descendants of Caslutrim, the son of Misraim, who settled on the south-west of the land of Canaan.

Chiefly in the Bible during this period.

- 46 The kingdom of Troy, by Scamander and Dardanus.

*Greece.—Third Period.*

Greece was rapidly civilized in the third period by the strangers who colonized it.

- 56 1. Argos, founded by Inachus, a Phœnician.  
56 2. Athens, by Cecrops, an Egyptian.

<sup>1</sup> Newton, vol. i. p. 32.

What other foreign prince settled in Greece ?<sup>1</sup>

What memorable events happened in Greece in the third period ?

Who was Deucalion ?<sup>2</sup>

What division of profane history does the deluge of Ogyges form ?

What was the state of the rest of the world in the third period ?

Relate some instances of the agreement of the records and fables of the ancients with the Bible.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 282.

<sup>2</sup> Lempriere's Dict.

3. Sparta, or Lacedæmon, by Lelex.

4. Thebes, by Cadmus, a Phœnician.

Pelops, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, made himself master of the Peloponnesus, so called from him, about the end of this period.

The deluge of Ogyges, king of Attica, from which the country lay waste till the time of Cecrops, and

The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly.

He was the son of the king of Lycia in Asia Minor, and established himself in Thessaly, but in fabulous history he is called the son of Prometheus.

The Obscure Age ends at the Deluge of Ogyges, 1764, B.C. and the Fabulous, or Heroic Age begins.

Very little is known of it, as the greater part of the world was in a wild uncivilized state, and their records mixed with fables, formed upon the real events recorded in the Bible.

The *Babylonian*<sup>1</sup> tradition of their having been governed by the gods is proved to refer to the antediluvian patriarchs; they call Nimrod their first king, and appear to be the only people who never emigrated from their first settlement in Senaar. The *Egyptians*<sup>2</sup> acknowledge *Ham* as their founder, and many names of their people and places agree with those mentioned by Moses. The inhabitants of *Asia Minor*,<sup>3</sup> and of *Greece*, trace their origin to Javan, and the other sons of Japheth are traced to the north by the names Moses gives them. The traditions of *India*, where the sons of Shem settled, are full of allusions to antediluvian

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 64.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 278.

What are the Arundelian Marbles, and what assistance do they give to ancient chronology?

history ; they also trace their origin from the country about Babylon, and the *Chinese* say their forefather was an old man, who rose from the sea, riding on a fish. In short, the origin of almost every country may still be traced by the name of its founder, or other circumstances, and *Babylon* appears to have been the place from whence they all sprung.

They are engraved marbles, brought from Paros to England by the Earl of Arundel, containing a chronicle of the city of Athens, illustrating the history and mythology of the ancients, and beginning 1582 years before Christ.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Crabb's Dict. Useful Knowledge.



## CHAPTER V.

*Fourth Period. From Exodus, 1491, B.C.,*

What are the principal events of sacred history in the fourth period?

Why did not the Israelites proceed at once to the land of Canaan?<sup>1</sup>

Why did not Moses lead the people into the land of Canaan?<sup>2</sup>

Who led the Israelites after the death of Moses?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Numb. xiv. 2, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Numb. xx. 12. Deut. iii. 26, 27.

<sup>3</sup> Deut. iii. 28.

## CHAPTER V.

*to the taking of Troy, 1184, B.C.=307 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

C.

)1

The delivery of the law on Mount Sinai ; the wandering of the Israelites forty years in the wilderness ; the death of Moses ; Joshua appointed to lead the people to the conquest of Canaan ; the division of the country among the twelve tribes, and their government by judges till near the death of Jephthah, the seventh judge.

On account of their rebellion at Kadesh Barnea, when all the people, excepting Joshua and Caleb, refused to go and take possession of Canaan, God condemned them to wander in the wilderness till all those who had attained the age of twenty should be dead, excepting the two faithful spies, Joshua and Caleb.

- 51 Because he disobeyed God at the waters of Meribah Kadesh, but God allowed him a sight of the promised land from the top of Mount Pisgah, just before his death, as a sign of forgiveness:

Joshua, the son of Nun, was appointed by God to succeed Moses on account of his faith and obedience.

What were the acts of Joshua?

Who succeeded Joshua?

Did the Israelites keep the covenant they made with Joshua?

Who were the judges in the fourth period?

What is particularly mentioned of Jephtha?

Where are events of Sacred History during the fourth period recorded?

He led the people into Canaan, crossing the river Jordan, which divided miraculously;<sup>1</sup> he took Jericho, the walls of which fell down;<sup>2</sup> the sun and moon stood still at his command at Gibeon,<sup>3</sup> and when the people had slain thirty-one kings, he divided the country among the tribes,<sup>4</sup> and set up the tabernacle at Shiloh; and when he found himself near his end, he assembled  
26 the people, and made a covenant with them to serve the Lord.<sup>5</sup>

The Lord appointed the tribes of Judah and Simeon to complete the conquest of the Canaanites, and the people were afterwards governed by judges.<sup>6</sup>

No; they frequently fell into idolatry, and transgressed their laws, when their enemies were allowed to overcome them; but on their repentance,<sup>7</sup> God raised up extraordinary judges to deliver them.

Othniel,<sup>8</sup> Ehud,<sup>9</sup> Shamgar,<sup>10</sup> Deborah,<sup>11</sup> Gideon,<sup>12</sup> Tolo,<sup>13</sup> Jair,<sup>14</sup> and Jephtha.<sup>15</sup>

His rash vow, which occasioned the sacrifice of his daughter.<sup>16</sup>

In the Books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, and the first eleven chapters of Judges.

<sup>1</sup> Joshua iii. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Joshua vi. 20.

<sup>3</sup> Joshua x. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Joshua xii. &c.

<sup>5</sup> Joshua xxiv. 25.

<sup>6</sup> Judges. i.

<sup>7</sup> Judges iii. 9.

<sup>8</sup> Judges iii. 9.

<sup>9</sup> Judges iii. 15.

<sup>10</sup> Judges iii. 31.

<sup>11</sup> Judges iv. 4.

<sup>12</sup> Judges vi. 11.

<sup>13</sup> Judges x. 1.

<sup>14</sup> Judges x. 3.

<sup>15</sup> Judges xi. 1, &c.

<sup>16</sup> Judges xi. 30, 31.

*Assyria.*

What was the state of Assyria during the fourth period?

What king of Assyria is mentioned in history as having lived at the end of the fourth period?

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*Syria.*

What was the division of Syria during the fourth period?

What is the history of Syria during the fourth period?

*Assyria.*

The names of the effeminate kings who succeeded Ninias are hardly known, and the history of Assyria is very uncertain during this period.<sup>1</sup>

It is said by Ctesias, that Teutamus, the twentieth king after Nimrod, sent an army under Memnon to the assistance of Priam in the Trojan war; but as Homer does not mention this, it cannot be depended upon as a fact.

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*Syria.*

It was divided into several states; the kingdom of Syria, capital Damascus, on the north; the land of Canaan, of which the Israelites took possession, and destroyed the seven nations of the Canaanites, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Perizzites, and Hivites; Phœnicia to the north-west, and Philistia on the south-west of Canaan; Edom, Moab, and Ammon on the south and south-east.

The settlement of the Israelites in the land of Canaan, their victories over the surrounding nations, and their neglecting to destroy the Philistines, who remained as a scourge to them, are recorded in the books of Joshua and Judges. Very little is known of the history of Syria during the fourth period beside what is mentioned in the Bible.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 22.

Who was the great conqueror who overran all Asia in the fourth period ?<sup>1</sup>

When did Sesostris make this invasion ?

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*Egypt.*

What is known of the Egyptians in the fourth period ?

What was the character of the Egyptians ?<sup>2</sup>

What use did the Egyptians make of their knowledge ?<sup>3</sup>

As the Egyptians lived so much at home, how did they become so famous ?<sup>4</sup>

How is the early civilisation of the Egyptians accounted for ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 22 ; Lempriere's Dict.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 48.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 12.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 27.

Sesostris, king of Egypt, conquered and plundered every nation from Arabia to India, but he made no permanent establishments in any of them.

Historians differ upon this subject, but the most general opinion seems to be that it took place not long after the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

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*Egypt.*

They mixed very little with the rest of the world, disliked travelling, and discouraged strangers from settling among them; the richness of their country made trade unnecessary to them, and they were supplied by the Phœnicians with articles of luxury.

They were a wise, learned, and industrious people, famous for their knowledge of various arts and sciences, and for the excellence of their laws and government.

By their skill in geometry, they regulated the rise and fall of the Nile; they excelled in astronomy, architecture, sculpture, and painting, and were the first people who encouraged letters.

As civilisation and the desire of knowledge increased in the world, the wisest men of every nation went to Egypt to improve themselves by their knowledge, and to study their laws.

It does not appear that the Egyptians, after the separation of the sons of Noah, ever fell into a state of ignorance and barbarism, but that Ham and his descendants preserved and cultivated the knowledge



What degraded the character of the Egyptians ?<sup>1</sup>

What is known of the Egyptian kings in the fourth period ?<sup>2</sup>

Who is supposed to have succeeded Amenophis, who, according to *Rollin*, was drowned in the Red Sea ?<sup>3</sup>

Who was Sesostris ?<sup>4</sup>

What was there remarkable in the education of Sesostris ?<sup>5</sup>

What did Sesostris do after having united Egypt into one kingdom ?<sup>6</sup>

What success had Sesostris in this expedition ?<sup>7</sup>

How did Armais govern Egypt during the absence of Sesostris ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 68.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 68, from Archbishop Usher.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 68, from Archbishop Usher.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 69 ; Lempriere.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 70.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 71.

of the arts and sciences they had brought from Babylon.

The most absurd and disgraceful idolatry.

Very little—as the same confusion between the dynasties and the want of chronology, mentioned in the third period, continued. The general name of Pharaoh also continued to be their only appellation in Scripture.

Sesostris.

According to some historians he was the son of Amenophis, but modern discoveries seem to have established that he was a king of No Ammon, who, it is supposed, took advantage of the distressed state of Middle Egypt, after the departure of the Israelites, and joined the three kingdoms into one.

His father, contrary to the habits of the Egyptians, is said to have educated him for a warrior.

He subdued the northern part of Arabia, and leaving his brother Armais to govern during his absence, he set out upon an expedition to India.

He overran Syria and Babylonia as far as India to the east, and to the borders of Europe on the west, plundering and destroying as he passed, during nine years, and then returned to Egypt loaded with the spoils of the conquered countries.

Armais proved himself unworthy of the trust; he tyrannised over the people, and attempted to usurp the throne.

What became of Armais when Sesostris returned ?<sup>1</sup>

By what names did the Greeks call Sesostris and Armais ?<sup>2</sup>

What became of Sesostris after his return ?<sup>3</sup>

Are historians agreed as to the time when Sesostris lived ?

Who was Busiris ?<sup>4</sup>

Who succeeded Sesostris ?<sup>5</sup>

Who is supposed to have been king of Egypt at the time of the siege of Troy ?<sup>6</sup>

What is there peculiar in the climate of Egypt ?

How do the inhabitants live during the inundation ?<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 74.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 68.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. p. 73 ; Lempriere.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 74.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 75.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 75 ; Herodotus.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 12—22.

He was afraid to meet Sesostris, and escaped on board a ship, which conveyed him to Argos, where Gelanor resigned to him the throne.

They called Sesostris *Egyptus*, and Armais *Danaus*.

He is said to have governed Egypt very well for many years, but growing blind in his old age, he killed himself.

No. Although he left many monuments of his conquests in different countries, the want of chronology, and the fables related of him, make it very difficult to ascertain it; and some writers suppose Sesostris to have been the same with Shishac, who lived in the sixth period.

The brother of Amenophis. It was probably during the absence of Sesostris that he rendered himself infamous by his cruelties.

His son Pheron, a weak and wicked prince.

Proteus and the Egyptian records say that Paris and Helen were driven by a storm into Egypt on their way to Troy; that Proteus sent Paris away and kept Helen and her treasures; and that, after the taking of Troy, Menelaus being also obliged to stop in Egypt, found Helen there, and carried her home with him.

It never rains there, but the country is watered by the overflowing of the Nile, which leaves behind it a rich mud and renders their harvests very abundant.

Their towns are built on artificial mounts, and look like little islands during the inundation; and, by means of canals and artificial lakes, they keep the water to the proper height.

*Greece.*

What were the Greeks called in the fourth period ?<sup>1</sup>

Who were the sons of Hellen, and to what tribes did they give their names ?<sup>2</sup>

What benefit did the Greeks receive from so many strangers having founded colonies among them ?<sup>3</sup>

What effect had this overflow of superstition upon Grecian history.

What was the Peloponnesus called before the time of Pelops ?<sup>4</sup>

What were the descendants of Pelops and the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus afterwards called ?

Whom did Pelops marry, and where did he settle ?<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. 287.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. 287 ; Mitford's Greece, vol. i. p. 22—44.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 280.

<sup>4</sup> Lempriere's Classical Dict. art. *Apia*.

<sup>5</sup> Lempriere.

*Greece.*

Hellenes generally, from Hellen, the son of Deucalion ; and his sons gave their names to the principal tribes of Greece.

1. Æolus gave his name to the Eolians, and Thessaly was anciently called Eolia after him.

2. Doris was the chief of the Dorians and the country of Doris.

3. Xuthus married the princess of Attica, and had two sons, named Achæus and Ion. *Achæus* settled in the Peloponnesus, and gave his name to the country of Achaia, and his descendants were called Achaians. *Ion* settled in Attica, and a colony of Ionians afterwards went into the Peloponnesus.

They became in a short time the most civilised and accomplished people in the world ; but unfortunately these strangers brought with them the idolatry and superstitions of their different countries, and the Greeks adopted them all.

The whole of the early history of Greece is rendered so fabulous that it is necessary to study their mythology in order to understand it.

Egialea and Apia—it took the name of Peloponnesus from Pelops.

The descendants of Pelops were called Pelopidæ, and the inhabitants were united under the names of Achaians and Ionians.

Pelops married Hippodamia, and became the king of Pisa or Olympia, in Elis.

What games were celebrated in the time of Pelops?

Who were the Idæi Dactili?

Who assisted Pelops to settle himself in the Peloponnesus?<sup>1</sup>

Who were the sons of Pelops?

What state of Greece was founded in the fourth period?<sup>2</sup>

What games were instituted at Corinth in the fourth period?

For what did Corinth become famous?

What is known of Sicyon in the fourth period?

How long did the family of Inachus reign in Argos?<sup>3</sup>

Who succeeded Danaus?

How many children had Danaus?

When was Argos divided?

What occasioned the seat of the kingdom to be removed from Argos to Mycenæ?<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Milford's *Greece*, vol. i. p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Mitford's Greece*, vol. i. p. 26—28; Lempriere.

<sup>3</sup> *Mitford's Greece*. vol. i. p. 28—39.

<sup>4</sup> Lempriere.

1.

- 3 The first Olympic games were celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactili.

Priests of Cybele, so called because they sang verses called Dactyle to the infant Jupiter, to prevent Saturn from hearing his cries.

A colony of the Eolians who settled in Laconia.

Atræus and Thyestes were the most famous.

- 25 Corinth was formed into a separate state by Sisyphus, son of Æolus. Before this time Corinth was subject to Argos, and was anciently called Ephyra.

- 26 The Isthmean games were instituted by Sisyphus.

Its riches and maritime power.

Sicyon was the oldest and least famous of all the states of Greece, and nothing remarkable is known of it.

- 75 Till Gelanor resigned the throne to the Egyptian Danaus.

Lynceus, son of Egyptus, who married Hypermnestra, the daughter of Danaus.

Fifty daughters, who married the fifty sons of Egyptus, and all, excepting Hypermnestra, murdered their husbands, according to their fathers' order.

The kingdom was divided 1344, and the principal part called Mycenæ.

- 13 Perseus, the son of Danæ, having accidentally killed his grandfather Acrisius, he left Argos, and withdrew to Mycenæ.



How did the family of Pelops obtain the throne of Argos and Mycenæ?<sup>1</sup>

Who was the son of Atreus?

Who were the sons of Plisthenes?

What are Agamemnon and Menelaus called by Homer?

---

*Athens.*

How did Cecrops divide Attica?<sup>2</sup>

What assembly did Cecrops establish in Athens?

What assembly did Amphictyon, the third king of Athens, establish?

To whom do some historians attribute the institution of the Council of the Amphictyons?<sup>3</sup>

What was the most distinguished period of the kingdom of Athens?<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lemp. Dict.—See Sthenelus. Mitford's Greece, p. 39—42.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 51—80.

<sup>3</sup> Morell's Studies in History, vol. i. p. 88.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 44—48.

Sthenelus, the son of Perseus, married Nicippe, or Astydamia, the daughter of Pelops, and upon the death of their son, Eurystheus, the persecutor of Hercules, Atreus succeeded to the crown.

Plisthenes, who died young, leaving two sons, who were brought up by Atreus, and generally called *his* sons.

Agamemnon, king of Mycene, who commanded the Greeks at the siege of Troy, and Menelaus, king of Sparta.

The sons of Atreus.

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*Athens.*

6 Into twelve districts.

The Areopagus.

That of the Amphictyons, consisting of deputies from twelve states, which met twice a year at Thermopylæ.

To Acrisius, king of Argos. It is probable that Amphictyon first instituted it, and that Acrisius extended its limits and authority.

The expedition of the Argonauts, the labours of Hercules, and the most wonderful events of the Heroic Age, are supposed to have happened during the reigns of Ægeus and his son Theseus.

For what was the reign of Theseus remarkable ?<sup>1</sup>

Who was king of Athens at the time of the Trojan war ?

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*Thebes.*

What is known of Thebes in the Fourth Period ?

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*Sparta.*

Who succeeded Lelex, the founder of the kingdom of Laconia ?<sup>2</sup>

How did the family of Pelops succeed to the crown of Sparta ?

What was the occasion of the Trojan war ?

<sup>1</sup> Lempriere's Dict.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 43.

3.

Theseus united the twelve villages of Attica into one city, settled the government into a democracy, and renewed the Isthmean games.

Menestheus.

### *Thebes.*

The Theban history is very fabulous, but the misfortunes of the successors of Cadmus, namely, Laius, Iocasta, Œdipus, Eteocles and Polynices, the history of the Sphynx, and the siege of Thebes, by the seven Heroes, are related in the Fourth Period.

### *Sparta.*

Eurotas, who built the city of Sparta, which he named after his daughter, and the country Lacedæmonia, after her husband.

Tyndarus, the ninth king, and his wife, Leda, had four children, Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. Castor and Pollux died early, but their sisters married the two sons of Atreus, and Menelaus became king of Sparta, in right of his wife Helen.

The rape of Helen, the wife of Menelaus, by Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy.

How did the rape of Helen involve all the Greeks in a war against Troy?

What was the expedition of the Argonauts?<sup>1</sup>

Did the Argonauts succeed in their undertaking?

When did the Argonautic expedition take place?  
Who was Hercules?<sup>2</sup>

What is said of Hercules in fabulous history?

What were the labours of Hercules?

Name the twelve labours of Hercules.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 44—48.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 39—44.

<sup>3</sup> Lempriere's Dict. *See* Hercules.

C.

Menelaus and Agamemnon persuaded all the powers of Greece to unite, and to bind themselves by  
93 oath either to recover Helen or to ruin Troy.

It was the first naval expedition of the Greeks. Jason, a prince of Thessaly, and a party of young heroes, sailed across the Euxine in a ship called the Argo, to seize the treasures of Etes, king of Colchis, named by the poets, the Golden Fleece.

Yes, by the assistance of Medea, the daughter of Etes, who treacherously delivered the treasures to Jason, and escaped with him.

63 About seventy-nine years before the Trojan war.

Hercules was the most famous of all the heroes of antiquity. He was the son of Alcmena, the daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, and Amphitryon, the son of Alceus, and grandson of Perseus, king of Argos.

He is said to be the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, and after his death, he was worshipped as a demi-god.

Twelve severe tasks imposed upon him by his cousin, Eurystheus, who had usurped the kingdom of Argos, and hoped to get rid of him by that means. They were magnified by the poets into the most wonderful exploits.

1. To kill the Nemean lion.
2. To destroy the Lernean Hydra.
3. To catch alive a stag with golden horns and brazen feet.
4. To bring alive to Eurystheus the wild boar of Eremanthus.
5. To clean the Augean stables.
6. To kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near the Lake Stymphalus, in Arcadia.

What was Hercules called ?

When did Hercules die, and what became of his children ?

Who rendered the island of Crete famous in the Fourth Period ?<sup>1</sup>

What account do the Grecian fables give of Minos ?<sup>2</sup>

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*Troy.*

Who were the successors of Scamander, the founder of Troy ?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 22—26.

<sup>2</sup> Lempriere's Dict. *See* Minos.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 80—90.

C.

7. To bring the Cretan bull alive to the Peloponnesus.

8. To obtain the mares of Diomed.

9. To obtain the girdle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons.

10. To kill Geryon, king of Gades, and bring his flocks to Argos.

11. To obtain apples from the gardens of the Hesperides.

12. To bring upon earth the three-headed dog, Cerberus.

*The Theban*, because his father was a prince of Thebes; *Alcides*, from his grandfather, Alcæus; and he had many other surnames, taken from his labours and the places where he was worshipped.

He died before the Trojan war, and his children were banished to the Isle of Rhodes.

Minos, king of Crete. He is supposed to have been a Phrygian. He acquired great maritime power, and  
16 was famous for the wisdom of his laws.

They say he was the son of Jupiter and Europa, and that after his death he became one of the judges in the infernal regions.

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*Troy.*

Dardanus, Tros, Ilus, Laomedon and Priam, the last king.



What was the state of Troy in the Fourth Period?

What is said of Priam, the last king?

Who commanded the Trojans in the siege of Troy?<sup>1</sup>

What became of the Trojans?<sup>2</sup>

What happened to the conquerors?

Who were the principal Grecian chiefs engaged in the war of Troy besides Agamemnon and Menelaus?<sup>3</sup>

What became of Achilles?<sup>4</sup>

What followed the death of Achilles?<sup>5</sup>

Where is the story of Troy related?

<sup>1</sup> Homer's *Iliad*.      <sup>2</sup> Virgil's *Æneid*.      <sup>3</sup> Homer's *Iliad*.

<sup>4</sup> *Iliad*.

<sup>5</sup> *Iliad*.

LC.

Troy became a very fine city, and though its territory was small, its kings were powerful and famous in heroic history.

Priam was a very good old man ; he had reigned many years, and his little kingdom was very flourishing, when the misconduct of his son, Paris, caused the death of all his family, and the ruin of his country.

Hector, Priam's eldest son. He was a very brave man, and defended the town for ten years : at last he was killed by Achilles, and the city was soon after  
184 taken by artifice.

Most of them were killed, or made captives by the Greeks ; a few escaped with Æneas to Italy.

Very few of them returned to enjoy their triumph.

Ulysses, king of Ithaca ; Idomeneus, king of Crete ; Nestor, king of Pylos ; Ajax Telamon ; Ajax Oileus ; Diomedes ; Achilles, the son of Peleus, (king of Thes-saly,) and the goddess Thetis ; Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles ; and some others.

He was treacherously shot by Paris, when the Greeks and Trojans had agreed to make peace, and were met together to celebrate the marriage of Achilles and Polixena, Priam's youngest daughter.

The war was renewed, and Troy was taken and burnt. Polixena was sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles, and Pyrrhus, his son, in revenge, killed Priam and all his family.

It is mentioned by some of the earliest writers, and is the subject of " The Iliad," a Greek poem, composed by Homer near three hundred years afterwards.

What was the state of the rest of the world in the Fourth Period ?

Of Asia, beyond the Assyrian empire, very little is known. The northern nations, Scythians, Parthians, &c., were fierce and warlike, and were never conquered by their more polished neighbours. Africa, beyond Egypt, was uncivilised, and the rest of the world was entirely unknown.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Fifth Period.—From Troy, 1184, B.C.,*

## SACRED HISTORY.

What are the principal events of sacred history in the Fifth Period ?<sup>1</sup>

How many judges were there after Jephtha ?

Who was Samson, and for what was he remarkable ?<sup>2</sup>

Who was Samuel ?<sup>3</sup>

Who was the first king of Israel ?<sup>4</sup>

How was Saul chosen ?<sup>5</sup>

Did Saul make a good king ?<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1 Samuel viii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Judges xiii. 24.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Samuel i. 20.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Samuel ix. 2.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Samuel x. 21—24.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Samuel xv. 26.

## CHAPTER VI.

*to the Temple of Solomon, 1012 B C.=172 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

.C.

The Israelites continued to transgress, and God raised up other judges to deliver them from their enemies whenever they returned to him, till at last they insisted upon having a king like the neighbouring nations, refusing any longer to consider God as their  
095 king.

Five; Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, Eli and Samson, Samuel.

He was the son of Manoah, and was remarkable for his strength.

The son of Elkanah and Hannah; he was a prophet, and a very righteous man.

095 Saul, the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin.

By lot; after which Samuel was commanded by the Lord to anoint him.

No; he was disobedient, therefore God rejected him, and ordered Samuel to anoint David as king, of whom Saul became jealous.

Who was David ?<sup>1</sup>

When did David become king ?<sup>2</sup>

Was not David king of all Israel ?<sup>3</sup>

Was David a good king ?<sup>4</sup>

What great favour did God show David ?<sup>5</sup>

Who succeeded David ?

For what was Solomon famous ?<sup>6</sup>

What was the most glorious act of Solomon's reign ?

What king is mentioned in Scripture as having assisted Solomon with workmen and materials in building the temple ?<sup>7</sup>

At what port did Solomon equip his navy that traded to Ophir for gold ?<sup>8</sup>

Where are the events of sacred history during the Fifth Period recorded ?

<sup>1</sup> 1 Samuel xvi. 11.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Samuel ii. 9 ; iv. 2.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Samuel vii. 12.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Kings vii. 13.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Samuel ii. 4.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Samuel xiii. 14.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Kings iv. 29, 34 ; viii. 27.

<sup>8</sup> 1 Kings ix. 26.

B.C.

The youngest son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah.

055 On the death of Saul, he was proclaimed king of Judah.

Not immediately, as the other tribes placed Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, on the throne, but two of his captains having murdered him, David was chosen king of all Israel.

Yes ; the prophet Samuel had declared him to be "a man after God's own heart," and although he committed some great crimes, his heartfelt repentance was accepted, and, in his general conduct, he was strictly attentive to the law and worship of God.

God made the throne hereditary in his family, and promised that the Saviour of the world should be born in it.

015 His son, Solomon.

His great wisdom, by which he raised the kingdom of Israel to its highest state of glory and riches.

Building the Temple of Jerusalem, which he began 1012 B.C.

Hiram, king of Tyre, who was also of great use in instructing the Israelites in navigation and commerce.

At Ezion Geber, in the land of Edom, on the eastern gulf of the Red Sea.

In the book of Judges, from the twelfth chapter of the first and second books of Samuel, and the first four chapters of the first book of Kings, first book of Chronicles, and the first two chapters of the second book.



*Assyria.*

What was the state of the Assyrian empire in the Fifth Period ?<sup>1</sup>

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*Egypt.*

What was the state of the Egyptians in the Fifth Period ?

What Egyptian kings are mentioned in the Fifth Period ?

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## GREECE.

What was the state of Greece in the Fifth Period ?<sup>2</sup>

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*Lacedæmon, or Sparta.*

What happened in Sparta after the taking of Troy ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford's Greece, vol. i. p. 202—210.

*Assyria.*

The empire was enlarged by the conquests of the generals and governors of provinces, but the kings were so insignificant that their names are hardly known.

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*Egypt.*

Egypt continued to flourish, and to cultivate the arts and sciences, but their history is still extremely confused and uncertain.

Cheops<sup>1</sup> and Chephen, two brothers, and very bad kings, are said to have built the two largest pyramids, and Smendis<sup>2</sup> is supposed to be the name of the Pharaoh, whose daughter Solomon married.

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GREECE.

The heroic ages of Greece still continued, but not so gloriously as during the Fourth Period, as many of their chiefs were killed in the Trojan war, and most of the little kingdoms had fallen into confusion during the absence of their rulers.

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*Lacedæmon, or Sparta.*

Menelaus returned there with Helen, and was succeeded by his daughter, Hermione, who married Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 77.      <sup>2</sup> Blair's Chron. No. 3, 11th Century B.C.

*Argos.*

What became of Agamemnon ?

Who protected Orestes after his father's murder ?

How did Orestes recover the kingdom of Argos ?<sup>1</sup>

What say the poets of the madness of Orestes ?

Who was the intimate friend of Orestes ?

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*Ithaca.*

What happened to Ulysses after the taking of Troy ?<sup>2</sup>

What poem relates the adventures of Ulysses ?

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*Crete.*

What became of Idomeneus ?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 202. Lempriere Dict.—*See* Orestes.

<sup>2</sup> Homer's *Odyssey*.

<sup>3</sup> Lemp. Dict., Idomeneus.

*Argos.*

He was murdered on his return from Troy by his wife, Clytemnestra, and Ægisthus, the son of Thyestes.

Orestes was brought up by his uncle, Strophius, king of Phocis.

When he was grown up he went to Mycene, to avenge his father's death, and slew Ægisthus, but having unintentionally killed his mother also, he was so much shocked that he lost his reason.

They say that Orestes was pursued by the Furies till Apollo purified him of the murder.

Pylades, his cousin, the son of Strophius.

*Ithaca.*

He was driven about by storms and tempests, and after many dangers, at last he reached Ithaca, where he found his wife Penelope, and his son Telemachus.

Homer's *Odyssey*.

*Crete.*

He made a vow like Jephtha's, and upon first seeing his only son, he went mad, and in his fury stabbed him, upon which the Cretans attempted to kill Idomeneus,

What became of Nestor ?

What became of the two Ajaces ?

Did the Pelopidæ continue to flourish in the Peloponnesus ?<sup>1</sup>

How did the Heraclidæ divide the Peloponnesus ?<sup>2</sup>

How was Lacedæmon governed by the Heraclidæ ?<sup>3</sup>

Of what other kingdom in the Peloponnesus did the Heraclidæ take possession of ?

What befel the kingdom of Athens in the Fifth Period ?<sup>4</sup>

Who was the first archon !<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 202—210. Rollin, vol. ii. p. 285—289.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 204. Lempriere.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 204 and 307. Lempriere.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, vol. i. ch. 5, sect. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 405.

C.

but his friends rescued, and sailed with him to Italy, where he founded the kingdom of Salentium, in Calabria.

He arrived safely at Pylos, and ended his days in peace.

Ajax Telamon was killed in the war, Ajax Oileus was lost in the storm that dispersed the Grecian fleet in its return.

No, they were driven out by the Heraclidæ, who returned from their banishment, led by three  
104 brothers, about eighty years after the taking of Troy.

*Temenus* conquered Penthylus and Tisamenes, the sons of Orestes, and became king of Argos.

*Ctesiphontes* took possession of Mycene; and

*Aristodemus* of Lacedæmon.

The twin sons of Aristodemus were his joint suc-  
102 cessors on the throne, and, from that time, one member of each family reigned at once, a mode of succession which continued more than eight hundred years.

188 The kingdom of Sicyon. Charidemus was the last king.

Codrus, the last king of Athens, devoted himself to  
170 death in a battle against the Heraclidæ, after which Athens was governed by archons.

070 Medon, the son of Codrus.

What became of the Pelopidæ after their defeat ?<sup>1</sup>

What became of the sons of Orestes ?<sup>2</sup>

What were the principal colonies founded by the Greeks in Asia Minor ?<sup>3</sup>

In what part of Asia Minor were the Grecian colonies ?

What kingdom in Asia Minor did the Heraclidæ obtain possession of, in the Fifth Period ?<sup>4</sup>

For what were the Lydians famous in the Fifth Period ?<sup>5</sup>

What became of Æneas and the Trojans who escaped with him from Troy ?<sup>6</sup>

What kingdom is Æneas said to have founded ?

Rollin, vol. ii. p. 286—289.

Lempriere Dict., *see* Penthylus.

Rollin, vol. ii. 288. Mitford, chap. v. sect. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Herodotus.

<sup>5</sup> Blair's Chron. *See* Aspin, p. 29 and 33.

<sup>6</sup> Virgil's Æneid. Lempriere.

3.

Most of them emigrated under different chiefs into Asia Minor, where they founded several colonies.

They retired into Achaia: Tisamenes was killed at Helice, and Penthylus afterwards settled in Lemnos.

Æolia, by the descendants of Æolus, who were driven out of the Peloponnesus by the Heraclidæ; chief towns, Smyrna, Cumæ, and Phocæa.

Ionia, by the sons of Codrus, joined with some Achæans and Laconians; Ephesus, Clazomene, and Samos, were among their chief cities.

Doris, by the Dorians, who built Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and made themselves masters of Rhodes, Cos, and some other islands.

On the coast of the Ægean Sea, taking in parts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and some of the neighbouring islands.

Agron established the Heraclidæ in Lydia, about the time of the Trojan war, and they continued to reign there about five hundred years.

9 The Lydians were the first people after Minos, who acquired maritime power in the Mediterranean.

2 They landed on the western coast of Italy, and were kindly received by king Latinus, whose daughter Lavinia, Æneas married.

The kingdom of the Latins. He succeeded Latinus, and built the city of Lavinium.



Who succeeded Æneas ?

Did not the poets invent some fable about Æneas ?

Could that story be true ?<sup>1</sup>

What was the state of Europe beyond Greece during the Fifth Period ?

Who were the Helots ?<sup>2</sup>

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*Phœnicia.*

What was the state of Phœnicia in the Fifth Period ?

With whom was Tyre in alliance ?

<sup>1</sup> Lemprier's Dict., *see* Dido.

<sup>2</sup> Lempriere's Dict., Helos.

3.  
52

His son, Ascanius, who built Alba-longa; after him Sylvius, his son by Lavinia, and a line of kings called Sylvia, from whom Romulus descended.

Yes, Virgil, a Roman poet, relates the adventures of Æneas with Dido, queen of Carthage.

No; because Dido did not found Carthage till 896 B.C., in the Sixth Period, when her history will be mentioned.

It was very little known to the civilised part of the world, and though the different tribes were growing very numerous, and spreading over the country, they continued very barbarous.

The inhabitants of Helos, which was taken by Agis, the third Spartan king of the Heraclidæ, and the people reduced to slavery.

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### *Phœnicia.*

Its riches and commerce had greatly increased, Tyre was become a powerful city, and the people were famous for their proficiency in all sorts of fine and curious workmanship.

With Solomon, king of Judea, who was greatly assisted in building the temple by Hiram, king of Tyre.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Sixth Period.—From the Temple, 1012 B.C.,*

## SACRED HISTORY.

What are the principal events of Sacred History in the Sixth Period?<sup>1</sup>

Was the end of Solomon's reign as glorious as the beginning?<sup>2</sup>

What was the consequence of Solomon's misconduct?<sup>3</sup>

What misfortunes befel Solomon after this?

Who were the adversaries who troubled the latter part of Solomon's reign?<sup>4</sup>

Who was Jeroboam, and how did he become an adversary to Solomon?<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kings viii.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Kings xi. 4.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Kings xi. 11, 12.

1 Kings xi. 14, 23, 26.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Kings xi. 27.

## CHAPTER VII.

*to the Building of Rome, 753 B.C.=259 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

The dedication of the temple 1004 B.C., and the division of the kingdom 975 B.C.

He reigned many years in great prosperity, but in his old age he married heathen women, permitted their idolatry, and even joined in it himself.

The Lord was angry with him, and said, "I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant. Notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it for David thy father's sake, but I will rend it out of the hand of thy son."

God raised up many adversaries against him, who troubled all the remainder of his life.

Hadad, the Edomite; Rezon, king of Syria; and Jeroboam, the son of Nebat.

Jeroboam was one of Solomon's officers, to whom the prophet Ahijah foretold that ten of the tribes would be given, after which, Solomon sought to kill him.

Where did Jeroboam take refuge?<sup>1</sup>

Who succeeded Solomon?<sup>2</sup>

Did Rehoboam make a good king?<sup>3</sup>

What was the immediate consequence of that?<sup>4</sup>

Which of the tribes remained faithful to Rehoboam?<sup>5</sup>

Did Jeroboam make a good king?<sup>6</sup>

Who invaded Judea after the division of the kingdom?<sup>7</sup>

How many kings of Judah reigned in the Sixth Period?

How many kings of Israel reigned in the Sixth Period?

What was the capital of the kingdom of Israel?

Who were the prophets in the sixth period?

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kings xi. 40.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Kings xi. 43.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Kings xii. 8.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Kings xii. 20.

<sup>5</sup> 1 Kings xii. 21.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Kings xiii.

<sup>7</sup> 1 Kings xiv. 25.

With Shishak, king of Egypt.

His son, Rehoboam.

No ; he offended the people by despising the advice of his father's councillors.

Ten of the tribes rebelled, and made Jeroboam king.

Judah, Benjamin, and part of the tribe of Levi.

No ; he established idolatry in Israel, and all his successors were idolaters.

Shishac, king of Egypt ; he took Jerusalem and plundered the temple.

Eleven :—Rehoboam, 975 B.C., Abijam, 958 B.C., Asa, 955 B.C., Jehosaphat, 914 B.C., Jehoram 892 B.C., Ahaziah, 885 B.C., Athaliah, 884 B.C., Joash, 878 B.C., Amaziah, 839 B.C., Uzziah, 810 B.C., and Jotham, 758 B.C.

Sixteen :—Jeroboam, 975 B.C., Nadab, 954 B.C., Baasha, 953 B.C., Elah, 930 B.C., Zimri 929 B.C., Omri, 929 B.C., Ahab, 918 B.C., Ahaziah, 898 B.C., Jehoram, 896 B.C., Jehu, 884 B.C., Jehoahaz, 856 B.C., Joash, 841 B.C., Jeroboam 2nd, 825 B.C. Interregnum of eleven years—Zachariah, 773 B.C., Shallum, 772 B.C., Menahem, 772 B.C., Pekahiah, 761 B.C., Pekah, 759 B.C.

† Tirzah, till Omri built Samaria.

The old prophet at Bethel.<sup>1</sup> *Ahijah*<sup>2</sup> and *Shemaiah*,<sup>3</sup> prophesied to Rehoboam and Jeroboam ; *Elijah*,<sup>4</sup> who was taken up to heaven 896, B.C., in the reign of Jehoram, king of Judah, and Jehoram, king of Israel ; *Elisha*,<sup>5</sup> who succeeded him, and *Micaiah*,<sup>6</sup> who prophesied to Ahab, king of Israel ; *Hosea*, *Joel*, *Amos*, and *Jonah*, four of the minor prophets, and *Isaiah*, the

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kings xiii. 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Kings xii. 21.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Kings xiv. 5.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Kings ii. 9.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Kings ii. 12.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Kings xxii. 14.

What kings of Assyria and Syria are mentioned in the Bible during the Sixth Period ?

Where are the events of sacred history during the Sixth Period recorded ?

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PROFANE HISTORY.

*Sixth Period.—Egypt.*

What was the state of Egypt at the beginning of the Sixth Period ?<sup>1</sup>

Who was Shishac or Sesonchis, and what were his conquests ?

When did Shishac make this invasion ?<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Kings xiv. 25 ; 2 Chron. xii. 2.

first of the greater prophets, also prophesied during the last seventy years of the Sixth Period, and various<sup>1</sup> individuals were at different times inspired to proclaim the commands of God.

*Benhadad*,<sup>2</sup> 940 B.C., *Hazael*,<sup>3</sup> 906 B.C., *Benhadad*<sup>4</sup> 2nd, 901 B.C., kings of Syria, who were permitted to punish the people of Israel and Judah for their wickedness and idolatry, and *Phul*,<sup>5</sup> 771 B.C., king of Assyria, with whom Menahem made a league, and who is supposed to have repented at the preaching of Jonah.

In the Book of the first of Kings, from the fifth chapter; the second Book of Kings, to the twentieth verse of the fifteenth chapter; and in the second book of Chronicles, from the third to the twenty-eighth chapter.

#### PROFANE HISTORY.

##### *Sixth Period.—Egypt.*

Contrary to their usual habits the Egyptians became great warriors, under their king Shishac or Sesonchis.

He is supposed to have been king of all Egypt; he invaded and plundered Arabia, Judea, and all Asia, as far as India.

Heathen writers differ as to the time, but the Bible tells us that Shishac took Jerusalem during the reign of Rehoboam.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xxiv. 20; xv.; xiii. 7; xix. 2, and 1 Kings xvi. 2 Chron. xx. 14, 37.

<sup>2</sup> 1 Kings xv. 18.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Kings xx. 1.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Kings xix. 15.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Kings xv. 19.



Did Shishac make any permanent establishments?

With whom is Shishac confounded?

Is anything more related of Egypt in the Sixth Period?<sup>1</sup>

---

*Assyria.*

What was the state of the Assyrian empire in the Sixth Period?

What revolution in the Assyrian empire is said by some historians and chronologists to have happened in the Sixth Period?<sup>2</sup>

Who were Beleses and Arbaces?

How did Beleses and Arbaces destroy the first Assyrian empire?

What king of Nineveh reigned in the latter part of the sixth period?<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 80. 2 Chron. xiv. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 22.

<sup>3</sup> Blair's Chron. No. 4, ninth century, a.c.

C.

No; he did not even enlarge the boundaries of Egypt, but merely conquered and plundered as he went, and then returned to his own country.

00 With Sesostris, who made a similar irruption in the fourth period?

It is supposed that Terah, king of Ethiopia, who was defeated by Asa, king of Judah, was also king of Egypt; but the history of Egypt is very obscure, and very little is known of it during the remainder of the Sixth Period.

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*Assyria.*

The effeminacy of their kings continued. The priests and the Chaldeans were the only learned men, and the governors of the provinces governed like independent princes, and enlarged the boundaries of the empire.

20 The destruction of the first Assyrian empire by Beleses and Arbaces.

Beleses is supposed to have been the high-priest of Babylon, and Arbaces the governor of Media.

They rebelled against Sardanapalus, besieged and took Nineveh, in which the king burnt himself to death.

1 Phul. Of this there is no doubt, as the Bible tells us he came against Israel, and was bribed by Menahem to return.

Who is Phul supposed to be?<sup>1</sup>

---

*Phœnicia.*

What was the state of Phœnicia in the Sixth Period?

What colony did the Tyrians plant in the Sixth Period?

Who was the leader of this colony?

What was the occasion of her leaving her own country?<sup>2</sup>

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GREECE.

What was the state of Greece in the Sixth Period?

What part of the Peloponnesus held out against the Heraclidæ?<sup>3</sup>

What new kingdom was founded by the Heraclidæ in the Sixth Period?<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xv. 19, and Mant's Note from Dean Prideaux.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 130.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 204.

<sup>4</sup> Lempriere.

3.C.

- 820 Those who date the death of Sardanapalus<sup>1</sup> 820 B.C. suppose that Phul was either his son, or one of the conspirators, while others suppose him to have been the father<sup>2</sup> of Sardanapalus, or the same<sup>3</sup> person with him.

---

*Phœnicia.*

Phœnicia continued to flourish, and extended its commerce over all the then known world.

- 39 Carthage, on the coast of Africa.

Dido, the sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre.

- 39 Pygmalion having murdered Sichæus, the husband of Dido, in order to obtain his riches, she escaped with the treasure, and landed on the coast of Africa, where she founded Carthage.

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GREECE.

The Heraclidæ were firmly established in the Peloponnesus, but Greece was much disturbed by internal wars, and, by degrees, nearly all the different kingdoms became republics.

Arcadia and Achaia, where Tisamenes and Penthylus, the sons of Orestes, had retired.

- 14 Macedon, by Caranus.

<sup>1</sup> Blair, Eusebius, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, book iii. chap. i.

<sup>3</sup> Larcher's Trans. Herodotus. Essai de Chrono. ch. vii. des Rois d'Assyrie.

What change happened in Sparta in the Sixth Period?<sup>1</sup>

What effect had the laws of Lycurgus upon the Spartans?

What new magistrates were established in Sparta at the end of the Sixth Period?<sup>2</sup>

What was the state of Athens in the sixth period?<sup>3</sup>

What was the national council of the Athenians?<sup>4</sup>

What change was made in the government of Corinth in the Sixth Period?<sup>5</sup>

What is to be remembered of the Olympic games in the Sixth Period?<sup>6</sup>

From what time were the Olympic games used for chronology?

What was the general council of the Greeks?<sup>7</sup>

Of how many members did the council of the Amphictyons consist?<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 307—345.

<sup>2</sup> Blair. Mitford, vol. i. p. 378.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, vol. i. chap. v. sect. 2. Blair.

<sup>4</sup> Morell's Studies in Hist. vol. i. Essay i. Lempriere.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, vol. i. page 299.

<sup>6</sup> Blair's Chronology. Mitford, vol. i. chap. iii. sect. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Mitford, vol. i. chap. iii. sect. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Mitford's Greece, vol. i. page 224—234. Morell's Studies in Hist. vol. i. page 88—91,

.C.

84 The severe and extraordinary laws of Lycurgus reduced the kings to a mere title, and the government to a democracy.

They became the most hardy and warlike of all the people of Greece.

90 The Ephori, by King Theopompus.

The Athenians continued under the government of 4 archons, whose office was for life till 754 B.C., when it was limited to ten years.

The Areopagus, founded by Cecrops in the Fourth Period.

9 The race of kings ended, and magistrates called Prytanes were instituted.

Iphitus, king of Elis, restored them 884 B.C., and established the regular celebration of them every fourth year.

From 776 B.C., when Coræbus gained the prize. This is called the first Olympiad, though it was in fact the twenty-eighth from Iphitus.

The council of the Amphictyons, instituted by Amphictyon, third king of Athens, in the fourth period, and which continued, till the latest ages of Greece, to meet twice every year at Delphi.

Of twelve at first, but they were afterwards increased to thirty.

*Kingdom of the Latins.*

What do we hear of the kingdom of the Latins in the Sixth Period?<sup>1</sup>

What caused the extinction of the kingdom of Alba?

Who was said to be the father of Romulus and Remus?

What became of Romulus and Remus?

What was the name of the wife of Faustulus?

What did Romulus and Remus do after they had reinstated Numitor?

What happened to Remus?<sup>2</sup>

Which of the three ages ends with the Sixth Period?

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*Lydia.*

What happened in the kingdom of Lydia in the Sixth Period?

<sup>1</sup> Roman History.

<sup>2</sup> Morell's Studies in Hist. vol. ii. page 5—7.

*Kingdom of the Latins.*

The descendants of Æneas continued to reign as kings of Alba till the end of the Sixth Period.

Amulius, the fifteenth king, dethroned his brother Numitor, put his daughter Rhea Sylvia to death, and exposed her two sons, Romulus and Remus.

Rhea Sylvia called Mars their father, to excuse her having broken the vows of a vestal virgin.

They were found and brought up by Faustulus, a shepherd of Numitor's, and when they were grown up, by the help of the country people, they killed Amulius, and placed Numitor on the throne.

Acea Laurentia ; she was also called Lupa, which gave rise to the story of a wolf having suckled Romulus and Remus.

13 They began to build the city of Rome.

Remus offended Romulus by jumping, in derision, over the walls of the new city, and was killed in the quarrel that ensued.

The Fabulous or Heroic Age ends, and the Historic Age begins.

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*Lydia.*

The descendants of Hercules continued to reign, and but little is heard of Lydia during the Sixth Period.



Who is mentioned in Blair's Chronology as the founder of the kingdom of Lydia in the Sixth Period?

What famous poets lived in the Sixth Period?

Where was Homer born, and what were his poems?

Where was Hesiod born, and what did he write?

What division of profane history does the first Olympiad form?

B.C.

797 Ardysus I.

707 Homer and Hesiod.

The place of his birth is uncertain—Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, and Athens, dispute the honour. He is said to have been blind, and to have travelled about, reciting his poems—the Iliad and the Odyssey.

Hesiod was a native of Ascra in Bœotia. He is supposed to have been contemporary with Homer. He wrote a poem on agriculture, called “The Works and the Days,” and is much admired for the sweetness of his poetry.

It ends the Fabulous Age and begins the Historic 776 B.C. according to some chronologists, but others consider the era of the building of Rome 753 B.C., or the era of Nabonassar 747 B.C., as the commencement of the Historic Age.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Seventh Period. -- From the Foundation of Rome 753 B.C.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

What are the events of sacred history in the Seventh Period?

Who was king of Israel at the beginning of the Seventh Period?

Who succeeded Pekah?

Who was king of Judah at the beginning of the Seventh Period?

## CHAPTER VIII.

*to Cyrus, king of Persia, 536 B.C. = 217 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

C.

In the Seventh Period the punishment foretold to the Israelites for their idolatry and disobedience came upon them in the destruction of the kingdom of Israel, and the seventy years' captivity of Judah, after which the Jews returned to Judea.<sup>1</sup>

Pekah, the son of Remaliah, who had killed Pekahiah, and reigned in his stead.<sup>2</sup>

Hoshea,<sup>3</sup> the son of Elah, who conspired against  
 19 Pekah and slew him, and after an interregnum of  
 20 nine years became king in his stead.

Jotham, the son of Uzziah, of whom it is remarkable he is the only one of the kings of Judah who has not some evil laid to his charge.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jer. xxv. 12; xxix. 10. Dan. ix. 2; x. 24.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xv. 25, 27.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Kings xv. 25, 30.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Kings xv. 32.

What kings of Judah succeeded Jotham in the Seventh Period ?

What king of Syria is mentioned in the reign of Ahaz, and what was he permitted to do ?

What step did Ahaz take upon this ?

What happened to Pekah after this alliance ?

What happened to the kingdom of Israel after Hoshea came to the throne ?

What remarkable person was carried into Assyria at this time ?

Did not the king of Assyria attempt to possess himself also of the kingdom of Judah ?

Who was the successor of Hezekiah, and what happened to him ?

C.

Jotham was succeeded by nine kings—Ahaz, 742 B.C., Hezekiah, 726 B.C., Manasseh, 698 B.C., Amon 643, B.C., Josiah, 641 B.C., Jehoahaz, 610 B.C., Jehoiakim, 610 B.C., Jehoiachin, 599 B.C., and Zedekiah, 599 B.C., who was the last king of Judah.

12 Resin, king of Syria, who, joined with Pekah, king of Israel, took Jerusalem, when Zichri killed the son of Ahaz.<sup>1</sup>

10 Ahaz made an alliance with Tiglath Pileser, king of Assyria, and agreed to pay him tribute.<sup>2</sup>

39 Tiglath Pileser, after he had taken Damascus and killed Resin, conquered great part of the kingdom of Israel, and in his distress Hoshea rose against Pekah and killed him.<sup>3</sup>

21 Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, finding that Hoshea and So or Sabacon, king of Egypt, were combined against him, besieged and took Samaria, and carried the king and people away captive, 721 B.C., in the ninth year of the reign of Hoshea, king of Israel, and the sixth of Hezekiah, king of Judah.<sup>4</sup>

Tobit and his family.<sup>5</sup>

10 Yes, but Hezekiah, the righteous son of the wicked Ahaz, put his trust in the Lord, and acting by the councils of the prophet Isaiah, set the army of Sennacherib at defiance, and was miraculously delivered from his enemies.<sup>6</sup>

17 Manasseh, who exceeded Ahaz in impiety.<sup>7</sup> He was taken prisoner by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xxviii. 5, 7.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xvi. 7.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Kings xv. 30.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 3, 6.

<sup>5</sup> Tobit i.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Kings xix. 14, 35.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Kings xx. 21.

<sup>8</sup> 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11.

What effect had captivity upon Manasseh?

Who succeeded Manasseh?

Who had prophesied concerning Josiah?

How did Josiah die?

Who prophesied in Josiah's reign?

Who succeeded Josiah, and what happened to him?

What were the characters of these brothers?

How were the judgments denounced against the Jews fulfilled?

When did this happen?

C.

It caused him to repent ; by the mercy of God he was restored to his kingdom, and the latter part of his reign was prosperous.<sup>1</sup>

- 43 Amon, who had a short and wicked reign, and  
after him the good and pious Josiah<sup>2</sup> reigned thirty-  
41 one years.<sup>3</sup>

The man of God, who denounced the altar of Bethel before Jeroboam, spoke of Josiah by name above three hundred years before his birth.<sup>4</sup>

- 10 Josiah was killed at Megiddo in battle against Pharaoh Necho.<sup>5</sup>

Jeremiah,<sup>6</sup> Zephaniah,<sup>7</sup> and Huldah the prophetess.<sup>8</sup>

Jehoahaz or Shallum.<sup>9</sup> He was taken prisoner by Pharaoh Necho, who made his brother Jehoiakim king.

They were equally wicked, in consequence of which the evils foretold by the prophets speedily came to pass.<sup>10</sup>

- 16 In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar<sup>11</sup> besieged and took Jerusalem, carried away part of the treasures of the temple, and many of the young men captive to Babylon, leaving Jehoiakim on the throne, upon condition of his paying tribute.

606 B.C., from which time the seventy years' captivity foretold by Jeremiah is reckoned.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2 Chron. xxxiii. 12, 13.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xxi. 18.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Kings xxi. 26.

<sup>4</sup> 1 Kings xiii. 2.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 29.

<sup>6</sup> Jer. i. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Zeph. i. 1.

<sup>8</sup> 2 Kings xxii. 14.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 30, 34.

<sup>10</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 32, 37 ; and xxiv. i. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Dan. i. 1, 2.

<sup>12</sup> Jer. xxix. 10.



Did the kingdom of Judah continue long in this tributary state?

What happened in Judea after the captivity of Jeconiah?

What prophet was called at this time?

What was the consequence of Zedekiah's rebellion?

\*

What orders did Nebuchadnezzar give concerning Jerusalem after his return to Babylon?

Concerning whom did Nebuchadnezzar give particular orders?

What happened to Gedaliah, the governor of Judea?

What step did the Jews take after the murder of Gedaliah?

What did Nebuchadnezzar do upon hearing of the murder of Gedaliah?

C.

- 39 No; in a few years Jehoiakim rebelled, was carried off towards Babylon, and died by the way, according to the prophecy, and his son Jeconiah succeeded.<sup>1</sup> Three months after, Nebuchadnezzar again took Jerusalem,<sup>2</sup> and sent the king, with all the principal people, and the remaining treasures, to Babylon.

Nebuchadnezzar appointed Mattaniah or Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, king, who soon attempted to shake off the Babylonian yoke, by forming an alliance with Pharaoh Hophrah.<sup>3</sup>

Ezekiel.<sup>4</sup>

- 38 Nebuchadnezzar again besieged Jerusalem, took it for the third and last time, and carried away the king and all the people captives to Babylon.<sup>5</sup>

He sent Nebuzaradan to burn and destroy the temple and city, and appointed Gedaliah, a Jew, governor over the remnant of the poorer sort of the people, who were left to cultivate the land.<sup>6</sup>

Concerning Jeremiah, who chose to remain in Judea.<sup>7</sup>

He was treacherously murdered by Ishmael, another Jew.<sup>8</sup>

Many of them fled to Egypt, against the inspired advice of Jeremiah, where they were utterly destroyed.<sup>9</sup>

He sent Nebuzaradan to avenge his death, and all the remaining people were sent to Babylon, which

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xxiv. 12.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Kings xxiv. 17.

<sup>5</sup> 2 Kings xxv. Jer. xxxix. 4—7.

<sup>7</sup> Jer. xxxix. 11—15.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Kings xxv. 26.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. xxii. 28, 29.

<sup>4</sup> Ezek. i. 2.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Kings xxv. 8.

<sup>8</sup> 2 Kings xxv. 25.

Who among the Jewish captives at Babylon were particularly distinguished ?

For what was Daniel first distinguished ?

To what did the first dream relate ?

What did the second dream portend ?

What effect had this interpretation upon Nebuchadnezzar ?

Under whom were the Jews in captivity after the death of Nebuchadnezzar ?

What became of Jeconiah and Zedekiah, the captive kings ?

Who was called prince of the Jews after the death of Jeconiah ?

Under whom were the Jews in captivity after the death of Evil Merodach ?

. C.

completed the prophecies concerning the destruction of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.<sup>1</sup>

Shadrach or Hananiah, Meshech or Mishael, and Abednego or Azariah, and the prophet Daniel or Belteshazzar.<sup>2</sup>

For his miraculous relation and interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dreams.<sup>3</sup>

To the four universal monarchies.<sup>4</sup>

That the king should be driven from among men, and dwell with the beasts of the field seven years, as a punishment for his pride and arrogance, and his cruelty to the captive Israelites.<sup>5</sup>

None ; he continued in his sins, and the punishment overtook him ; but, when he recovered his senses, he humbled himself before God. After which he lived only one year.<sup>6</sup>

Under his son, Evil Merodach, a very wicked prince.<sup>7</sup>

Jeconiah<sup>8</sup> was imprisoned thirty-seven years, but Evil Merodach released him, and it is supposed<sup>9</sup> they were both murdered at the same time. Zedekiah<sup>10</sup> died in captivity.

Salathiel, the son of Jeconiah.<sup>11</sup>

Under Nereglissar and Laborosoarchad, who are not  
15 named in Scripture, and Belshazzar,<sup>12</sup> and Darius,<sup>13</sup> the  
18 Mede.

<sup>1</sup> Jer. lii.

<sup>2</sup> Dan. i. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Dan. ii. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Dan. ii. 37.

<sup>5</sup> Dan. iv. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Dan. iv. 37.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Kings xxv. 27.

<sup>8</sup> 2 Kings xxv. 27, &c.

<sup>9</sup> Murray's Hist. Is. and Judah, part ii.

<sup>10</sup> Jer. lii. 11.

<sup>11</sup> Murray's Hist. Is. and Judah, part ii. page 49. Prideaux,  
book ii. p. 113.

<sup>12</sup> Dan. viii. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Dan. ix. i.

Who was Belshazzar, and what is related of him in the Bible ?

How was this denunciation fulfilled ?

Under whom were the Jews in captivity after the death of Belshazzar ?

Who succeeded Darius the Mede ?

What was the first act of Cyrus's reign ?

Who were the prophets of the Seventh Period ?

What heathen kings are mentioned in the bible during the Seventh Period ?

The son of Evil Merodach.<sup>1</sup> In the midst of an impious feast, in which the holy vessels were polluted, 8 a finger appeared writing on the wall, which Daniel interpreted to mean that the kingdom was departed from Belshazzar.

The Medes and Persians took Babylon, and Belshazzar was killed, which put an end to the first great monarchy.<sup>2</sup>

Under Darius, the Mede, who advanced Daniel to great power.<sup>3</sup>

16 His nephew Cyrus, the founder of the Persian monarchy.<sup>4</sup>

16 Cyrus made an edict, releasing the Jews from captivity, and allowing their return to Judea.<sup>5</sup>

810 Hosea, till 725 B.C.

810 Isaiah, till 698 B.C.

810 Joel, till 660 B.C. or later.

758 Micah, till 699 B.C.

720 Nahum, till 698 B.C.

640 Zephaniah, till 609 B.C.

628 Jeremiah, till 586 B.C.

612 Habakkuk, till 598 B.C.

606 Daniel, till 534 B.C.

588 Obadiah, till 583 B.C.

595 Ezekiel, till 536 B.C.<sup>6</sup>

Resin,<sup>7</sup> king of Syria. Tiglath Pileser,<sup>8</sup> Shalmaneser,<sup>9</sup> Sennacherib or Sargon,<sup>10</sup> and Esarhaddon,<sup>11</sup> kings

<sup>1</sup> Dan. v.

<sup>2</sup> Dan. v. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Dan. vi. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Dan. x. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Ezra i. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Introduction to Isaiah, Mant's Bible.

<sup>7</sup> 2 Kings xv. 37.

<sup>8</sup> 2 Kings xv. 29.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 3.

<sup>10</sup> 2 Kings xviii. 13.

<sup>11</sup> 2 Kings xi x. 37.

Where are the events of sacred history during the Seventh Period recorded?

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PROFANE HISTORY.

*Assyria.*

What are the principal events of the Assyrian empire in the Seventh Period?

of Nineveh. Berodach Baladan,<sup>1</sup> king of Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar,<sup>2</sup> Evil Merodach,<sup>3</sup> and Belshazzar,<sup>4</sup> kings of all Assyria. Darius,<sup>5</sup> the Mede; Cyrus,<sup>6</sup> king of Persia. So,<sup>7</sup> Pharaoh Necho,<sup>8</sup> and Pharaoh Hophra, kings of Egypt.<sup>9</sup>

In the Second of Kings, from the fifteenth chapter; Second of Chronicles, from the twenty-eighth chapter; and in the books of the Prophets above mentioned. The edict of Cyrus, and the return of the Jews is also related in the first two chapters of Ezra.

PROFANE HISTORY.

*Assyria.*

Some historians<sup>10</sup> think that the destruction of the first Assyrian empire by Beleses and Arbaces, and the death of Sardanapalus, took place at the beginning of this period; but the era of Nabonassar is the first certain point, and from which the great Assyrian empire in reality begins, when Nabonassar was king of Babylon, and Tiglath Pileser king of Nineveh. Esarhaddon king of Nineveh, reunited Babylon and Nineveh. His grandson, Sarac, was killed, and Nineveh destroyed by Nabopolassar, whose son, Nebuchadnezzar, raised the empire to its greatest height,

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xx. 12.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xxv. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Dan. v. 31.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Jer. xlv. 30.

<sup>6</sup> 2 Kings xxiv. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Dan. v. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Ezra i. 1.

<sup>9</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 29.

<sup>10</sup> Prideaux' Com. book i.



Who were Nabonassar and Tiglath Pileser ?

How did the kingdom of Babylon prosper after it was divided from Nineveh ?

What king of Babylon is mentioned in the Bible ?

What is known of the reign of Tiglath Pileser ?

Who were the kings of Nineveh after Tiglath Pileser ?

What is known of Salmanesar ?

What is known of Sennacherib ?

Who was Esarhaddon, and what were the events of his reign ?

2.

but after his death it declined rapidly, and was put an end to by Cyrus and Cyaxares, who took Babylon and  
18 killed Belshazzar.

There are various suppositions concerning them. They are supposed by some historians<sup>1</sup> to be the same with Beleses and Arbaces, and by others to be the sons of Phul, the successor of Sardanapalus.

Nabonassar governed with wisdom, and established his kingdom, but the kings who succeeded him were constantly at war with the Ninevites, who finally reunited the two kingdoms.

Merodach, or Berodach Baladan, who sent ambassadors to Hezekiah, king of Judah.

He conquered Syria, took all that belonged to Israel beyond Jordan, and made Ahaz, king of Judea, pay tribute to him.

Shalmanesar, 727 B.C., Sennacherib, 712 B.C., Esarhaddon, 709 B.C.

27 He besieged and took Samaria,<sup>2</sup> carried away the people captive, and destroyed the kingdom of Israel, 721 B.C.

He extorted a large tribute from Hezekiah, then attacked Judea, defeated Sethon, king of Egypt, ravaged Egypt, and afterwards besieged Jerusalem, where his army was miraculously destroyed,<sup>3</sup> and upon his return to his own country he was murdered by  
12 Adrammelech and Sharezer, two of his sons.

09 He was the youngest son of Sennacherib. He  
30 made himself master of Babylon, and reunited the

<sup>1</sup> Prideaux, book i, and Rollin, book ii. chap. ii.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 6; xviii. 11. 13.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Chron. xxxii. 1, 21, and 2 Kings xix. 35, 37.

Who were the principal kings of Assyria after Esarhaddon ?

What is known of Saosduchinus, or Nebuchadnezzar  
Fit ?

Was Saracus as great a conqueror as his ancestors ?

What was the consequence of his effeminate conduct ?

When did the destruction of Nineveh take place ?

What were the events of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar the Great ?

kingdoms of Babylon and Niveveh. He completed the destruction of the ten tribes of Israel by taking away 8 the remnant of the people, and settling his own idolatrous subjects in Samaria. He also sent an army into 7 Judea, which defeated and took Manasseh prisoner, whom he afterwards set at liberty.<sup>1</sup>

Saosduchinus or Nebuchadnezzar 1st, 667 B.C.; Saracus or Sardanapalus second, 621 B.C.; Nabopolassar, 625 B.C., the usurper of Babylon; Nebuchadnezzar the Great, 604, B.C.; Evil Merodach, 561 B.C.; Nereglissar, 559, B.C.; Laborosoarchad, 556, B.C.; and Belshazzar or Nabonid, 555 B.C.<sup>2</sup>

He was a great warrior;<sup>3</sup> he defeated the Medes, and took their capital city Ecbatana, after which his general, Holophernes, attacked Bethulia, and the enterprise of Judith took place.

No; he was an effeminate prince, and left the care of his dominions to his officers.

Nabopolassar, or Babylonian, the general of his army, usurped the kingdom, and in alliance with Cyaxares, king of Media, besieged and took Nineveh, killed the king Saracus, and utterly destroyed the city; after which, Babylon was the seat of empire.

The exact time is uncertain; according to Blair it 16 happened 606 B.C., when Nabopolassar had associated his son Nebuchadnezzar with him in the empire.

He was a great conqueror; he defeated Pharaoh Necho, took the city of Tyre after a siege of thirteen years, subdued Syria and Palestine, and fulfilled the

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 24. 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11, 19.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, book iii. chap. ii.

<sup>3</sup> Judith xiii.

Did the glory of the Babylonian empire continue after the death of Nebuchadnezzar?

Who succeeded Nebuchadnezzar, and what became of him?

What were the events of Nereglissar's reign?

Who succeeded Nereglissar?

What happened to Belshazzar?<sup>1</sup>

What queen of Babylon was particularly famous in the seventh period?

<sup>1</sup> Dan. v. 30.

C.

prophecies by carrying the Jews captive to Babylon. His wonderful dreams, his seven years' madness, and subsequent recovery, are related in the book of Daniel.

No; the time of its prosperity was past, and the prophecies concerning its fall began to be fulfilled.

Evil Merodach succeeded 562 B.C., and rendered himself so odious to his subjects that a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was put to death 560 B.C., when Nereglissar, his sister's husband, reigned in his stead.

He immediately made war upon the Medes, which caused Cyaxares to summon Cyrus to his assistance, and Nereglissar was killed in battle in the fourth year of his reign.

His son Laborosoarchad, who was murdered at the end of nine months, when Belshazzar, the son of Evil Merodach, came to the throne.

By his wickedness and impiety Belshazzar brought down the vengeance of God upon him. The Medes and Persians under Cyrus and Cyaxares took Babylon, killed Belshazzar, and put an end to the Assyrian empire.

Nitocris, who is supposed to have been the wife of Evil Merodach.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. chap. ii. Assyrians; Prideaux, book ii. part i.

*Persia.*

What new state is first heard of in the beginning of the Seventh Period, after the first division of the Assyrian empire ?<sup>1</sup>

What other state rose up towards the end of the Seventh Period ?

How did it happen that Media was not re-united to the Assyrian monarchy ?

What was the form of government in Media ?

Who were the successors of Dejores ?

Had Astyages any children ?

What became of Cyaxares ?

What was Cyaxares II. called in the Bible ?

What became of Mandane ?

Who was Cyrus ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 43.

*Persia.*

C.

Media, which fell to the lot of Arbaces.

The kingdom of Persia, which afterwards became the second universal monarchy.

Arbaces allowed Media to be governed by its own laws and magistrates, and it continued as a separate state from that time.

At first it was republican, under prefects, of which Arbaces was the first, but after some years the prefect Dejores was elected king.

Phraortes, 647; Cyaxares I., 625; and Astyages, 585, the last king.

He had two: Mandane and Cyaxares.

He defended Media,<sup>1</sup> with the assistance of his nephew Cyrus, against Nereglissar, king of Babylon, and afterwards, in conjunction with Cyrus, overthrew Belshazzar, and took possession of Babylon, 538 B.C., where he died two years afterwards, during his father's lifetime.

Darius the Mede.

She married Cambyses, prince of Persia, and was the mother of Cyrus.

Cyrus, the son of Mandane and Cambyses, who was spoken of by name by the prophet Isaiah,<sup>2</sup> near two

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 42—57; Prideaux, book ii. part 1.

<sup>2</sup> Isaiah xlv. 28.



To what kingdoms did Cyrus succeed ?

- What kingdoms did Cyrus conquer in the Seventh Period ?

Whom did Cyrus marry ?

What was the first act of Cyrus' reign ?<sup>1</sup>

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*Lydia.*

What change took place in the kingdom of Lydia in the Seventh Period ?

What remarkable circumstance occurred in the reign of Alyattes ?

What put an end to the kingdom of Lydia ?

What was the name of the battle in which Cræsus was defeated ?<sup>2</sup>

What celebrated philosopher visited the court of Cræsus ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 71, &c. ; Ezra i.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 57—69, and p. 110, &c.

3. hundred years before his birth. Cyrus was a great conqueror, and the founder of the Persian monarchy.

Cyrus became king of Persia, 559 B.C., and king of Media, by the deaths of Astyages and Cyaxares, 536 B.C. But according to Blair, he joined Media and Persia, 550 B.C.

He conquered Lydia, (whose king, Cræsus, lived with him afterwards more as a friend than a prisoner,) 548 B.C., and Babylon, 538 B.C.

Mandane, the daughter of Cyaxares.

1. He made an edict, releasing the Jews from captivity, and allowing them to return to Judea.

### *Lydia.*

3. Candaules, the last of the Heraclidæ, was dethroned by Gyges, the first of the Mermnades.

5. An eclipse of the sun, which interrupted a battle between Alyattes and Cyaxares, first king of Media.

3. Cyrus defeated and took Cræsus, the son of Alyattes, prisoner, after which Lydia was annexed to Persia.

The battle of Thymbra.

Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, who mortified the king by his contempt for the riches and magnificence which surrounded him.

*Egypt.*

What was the state of Egypt in the Seventh Period?<sup>1</sup>

Who were the principal kings of Egypt in the Seventh Period?

Are historians agreed as to the succession of the kings of Egypt in the Seventh Period?

Who is Sabachus, Sabacon, or So, supposed to be?<sup>2</sup>

What is related of Sabacon, or So, in the Bible?<sup>3</sup>

Who was Sethon, or Sevechus?<sup>4</sup>

Who took advantage of the neglect of Sethon?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 80—97.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 80.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 81.

*Egypt.*

C.

The Egyptians seem to have changed their peaceful, studious habits, and to have become as warlike as their neighbours, and in the Seventh Period they were completely conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.

Bocchorisor Anysis; Sabacon or So,<sup>1</sup> 737 B.C.; Sethon, or Sevechus, 725 B.C.; Theraca, 713 B.C.; Psammetichus; Pharaoh<sup>2</sup> Necho, 616 B.C.; Psammis, 600 B.C.; Apries, or Pharaoh<sup>3</sup> Hophra, 595 B.C.; and Amasis, 569 B.C.

By no means. The ancient historians differ so much that the moderns can only guess at the truth by comparing them together, and with the facts related in the Bible.

7 An Ethiopian, who, according to Herodotus, de-throned Anysis, reigned fifty years with justice and mildness, and then restoring the throne to Anysis, returned to his own country.

That Hoshea applied to him for assistance against Shalmanezar.

5 The son of Sabachus; he was a priest of Vulcan, and neglected his kingdom to give himself up to superstition.

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, who defeated the army Sethon had sent to the assistance of Hezekiah, king of Judah, and ravaged all Egypt.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xvii. 4.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 29.

<sup>3</sup> Jeremiah xliv. 30.

What city is supposed to have been destroyed in the invasion of Sennacherib ?

Who foretold the destruction of No-Ammon ?<sup>1</sup>

Who was Theraca, or Tirhakah ?<sup>2</sup>

Who succeeded Theraca ?

Did Psammetichus immediately succeed Theraca ?<sup>3</sup>

What famous monument did the twelve kings build ?

What accident put an end to the harmony between the twelve kings ?<sup>4</sup>

How was the oracle fulfilled ?<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nahum iii. 8.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Kings xix. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 84.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 85.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 85.

C,

No-Ammon, the capital of Upper Egypt.

The prophet Nahum.

- 3 The king of Ethiopia, who joined Sethon with an army to relieve Jerusalem. After the death of Sethon, Theraca succeeded to the throne, and was the last Ethiopian king of Egypt.
- ) Psammetichus was the next king.

According to Herodotus, Egypt was in a state of anarchy for two years after the death of Theraca, when twelve noblemen seized the kingdom, divided it into twelve parts, and reigned fifteen years in great harmony.

The Labyrinth, which they built at their common expense.

An oracle had foretold that he, among the twelve kings, who should offer a libation to Vulcan out of a brazen bowl, would obtain the sovereignty, and the golden bowl which Psammetichus ought to have used being one day missing, he took off his brazen helmet and performed the ceremony with that. His colleagues recollected the oracle, and thinking to secure themselves, they banished Psammetichus to the fenny part of Egypt.

- ) After Psammetichus had waited some years for an opportunity to revenge himself, he raised an army, and with the assistance of some Greek soldiers who had been shipwrecked on the coast, he defeated the eleven kings, and remained sole master of Egypt.

Was the reign of Psammetichus peaceful or otherwise ?<sup>1</sup>

Who succeeded Psammetichus ?<sup>2</sup>

What undertaking did Nechao fail to accomplish ?<sup>3</sup>

In what enterprise did Pharaoh Necho succeed ?<sup>4</sup>

In what wars did Pharaoh Necho engage ?<sup>5</sup>

Who disputed Necho's passage ?

Did Necho's expedition continue to be successful ?

What did Necho hear on his march homewards ?

How did Necho show his resentment of this ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 86.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 88.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 88.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 89.

2.

Very warlike; he attacked the Assyrian empire in the reign of Saosduchinus, and took Azotus, or Ashdod, after a siege of twenty-nine years, which Tartan, the general of Sennacherib's army, had taken from the Egyptians.

1 His son, Nechao, or Pharaoh Necho.

He attempted to join the Nile to the Red Sea, by a canal, but an oracle having declared it would open a passage for the barbarians to invade Egypt, he was obliged to desist.

1 In that of sending out an expedition, composed of skilful Phœnician mariners, who having sailed down the Red Sea, went all round Africa, and returned to Egypt through the Straits of Gibraltar, three years after their setting out.

He advanced towards the Euphrates to check the progress of the Assyrians.

Josiah,<sup>1</sup> king of Judah, opposed his passage through Judea, and was mortally wounded in battle against him.

Yes,<sup>2</sup> he continued his march, defeated the Babylonians, took the city of Carchemish, and then returned homewards.

That Jehoahaz<sup>3</sup> had been proclaimed king of Judea without asking his consent.

He sent for Jehoahaz<sup>4</sup> to Riblah, in Syria, loaded him with chains, and sent him to Egypt, where he died.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 29, 30.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 90.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 90.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 33.



Where did Necho go after that ?

Did Pharaoh Necho retain the conquests he had made in the east ?

Who was Psammis ?

Who was Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, and what was his date ?<sup>1</sup>

What were the events of the reign of Apries ?

•

Who foretold the punishment of the Egyptians ?<sup>2</sup>

What king of Judah made an alliance with Apries ?<sup>3</sup>

When did Nebuchadnezzar invade Egypt ?<sup>4</sup>

What happened to Apries after the departure of Nebuchadnezzar ?<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. xliv. 30. ; Ezek. xxix. xxx. xxxi. xxxii. and xlvi.

<sup>3</sup> Ezek. xvii. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 95.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 97.

C.

He went to Jerusalem,<sup>1</sup> gave the sceptre to Eliakim, whom he called Jehoiakim, imposed a tribute upon him, and then returned in triumph to Egypt.

No ;<sup>2</sup> Nabopolassar, having associated his son Nebuchadnezzar with him in the empire, sent him to reduce the rebel provinces and retake Necho's conquests, in which he completely succeeded, according to the prophecy,<sup>3</sup> and reduced Egypt to its ancient boundary.

The son of Necho, who had an undistinguished reign of five years.

5 The son of Psammis, or grandson of Pharaoh Necho.

In the former part of his reign he took Sidon, and made himself master of Phœnicia, but failing in an expedition against the Cyreneans, a rebellion ensued, and Apries was dethroned by Amasis.

The prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel prophesied the conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar, and the destruction of Pharaoh Hophra, or Apries.

6 Zedekiah. Apries sent an army to his assistance, but the Egyptians were afraid of encountering Nebuchadnezzar's army, and returned to Egypt, as Jeremiah had said they would.

7 After the rebellion of Amasis, he conquered the whole kingdom, and on his return to Babylon he left Amasis as viceroy.

He came out of his concealment, and hiring an army of foreigners, he engaged Amasis, but was defeated, and soon after put to death.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kings xxiii. 34 ; Rollin, vol. i. p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 91.

<sup>3</sup> Jeremiah xliii. 8—13 ; xlv.

What occurred in Egypt during the rest of the Seventh Period ?

What remarkable persons came into Egypt in the reign of Amasis ?<sup>1</sup>

Who were the Cyrenians ?

Where was Cyrene ?

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*Phœnicia.*

What was the state of Phœnicia in the Seventh Period ?

What prophet gives us a picture of Tyre as it was ?

Did not that misfortune ruin Tyre ?

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*Greece.*

Give a short account of Greece from the earliest ages to the beginning of the Seventh Period ?

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. i. p. 100.

C.

Amasis reigned, without further molestation.

Pythagoras, Solon, and other Grecian philosophers.

0 A colony of Greeks from the island of Thera, founded by Battus, who was their first king.

On the coast of Africa, opposite the Peloponnesus.

### *Phœnicia.*

Phœnicia was still increasing in riches, and extending its commerce, till Nebuchadnezzar invaded it, and took the city of Tyre, after a siege of thirteen years.

Ezekiel xxviii., from verse 3.

2 No; the inhabitants abandoned Old Tyre, and retired to an adjacent island, where they built a new town, and continued to flourish till the time of Alexander.

### *Greece.*

The early records of Greece being derived from ages before the use of letters was known, are so corrupted by fable, and the superstitions of Paganism, that although they contain many interesting facts, they cannot be deemed history.

What is the outline to be collected from the early records of Greece ?

What sort of government did these strangers introduce ?

When did the Greeks change this form of government ?

Were the Greeks quietly governed under these republics ?

Which were the principal states of Greece in the Seventh Period ?

What was the state of Athens in the Seventh Period ?

To what number were the archons extended ? and how long did their office last ?

C.

The first inhabitants, descendants of Japheth, had sunk into gross ignorance and barbarism, when towards the end of the Second and during the Third Period, various adventurers from distant countries founded colonies among them, instructed them, and by degrees rendered Greece the first civilised nation in Europe.

They established several small independent monarchies, united by a general assembly, to which all the states sent delegates, and in time of war they appointed a commander-in-chief.

104 After the expulsion of the Pelopidæ, in the Fifth Period, about eighty years after the Trojan war, the love of liberty induced the Greeks to expel their kings and form republics,—Sparta remained their only monarchical state.

No, they were in general very turbulent, and in a constant struggle between the aristocratic and democratic parties, and sometimes a powerful chief, whom they called a tyrant, usurped the government.

Athens and Sparta. Athens attained the greatest height of learning, science, and the fine arts; and Sparta became equally famous for its warlike and hardy manners, which the laws of Lycurgus had introduced.

The power of the archons was not sufficient to curb the people, and having no written laws, they were distracted by factions and controversies.

After twelve of the family of Codrus had reigned as perpetual archons, the office was restricted to ten years, 754 B. C. 684 B.C. It was made an annual office. and afterwards *nine* archons were appointed in-

What step did the Athenians take to remedy this evil?<sup>1</sup>

Did Draco give good laws to the Athenians?

Who was next chosen by the Athenians for their lawgiver?<sup>2</sup>

Did Solon fulfil the expectations of the Athenians?

What happened in Athens during the absence of Solon?<sup>3</sup>

How did these dissensions end?

Did Solon approve of Pisistratus becoming tyrant of Athens?

How long did the tyranny of Pisistratus continue?<sup>4</sup>

In what wars was Sparta engaged in the Seventh Period?

When did the first Messenian war begin, and what success attended the Spartans?

<sup>1</sup> Mitford's Greece, vol. i. p. 411.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 419.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, vol. i. p. 451, ch. v, sect. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, vol. i. ch. 5.

C.

stead of *one*, all of whom were dependent upon the people, with authority too limited to curb men of so turbulent a disposition.

- 3 They appointed Draco, one of the archons, to be their lawgiver.

The laws of Draco were so severe, they were said to be written with blood, and, consequently, they soon fell into disuse.

- 4 Solon, a native of Salamis, descended from Codrus; but he is more celebrated for his wisdom, moderation, and goodness, than for his high birth.

Perfectly; Solon formed a code of excellent laws, and bound the Athenians by an oath to observe them; after which he left Athens, and travelled into various countries during ten years.

The city was divided by three factions, under Megacles, Pisistratus, and Lycurgus.

- ) By the triumph of Pisistratus over his rivals, and his assumption of the tyranny of Athens.
- 3 Not at all, and finding that he could not prevent it, he retired to Cyprus, where he died.
- 3 He was twice expelled from Athens, but finding  
; means to re-establish himself, he continued to reign  
; through the rest of the Seventh Period.

The two Messenian wars happened in the Seventh Period.

- The first Messenian war began 743 B.C., and lasted nearly twenty years, when the Messenians were conquered, and reduced to slavery, by the taking of Ithome,  
4 after a siege of ten years.



What noble Messenian distinguished himself in the first Messenian war ?

What was the occasion of the second Messenian war ?<sup>1</sup>

What colonies did the Messenians found in the Seventh Period ?

What colonies were founded by the Corinthians in the Seventh Period ?

What tyrants usurped the government of Corinth in the Seventh period ?

Were not other colonies founded by the Greeks about this time ?

Who were the seven wise men of Greece who flourished in the Seventh Period ?

Name some other celebrated persons who also flourished in the Seventh Period ?

What was the state of Rome at the beginning of the Seventh Period ?

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, vol. i. chap. 4. sect. 4.

C.

Aristodemus, who sacrificed his daughter in obedience to an oracle, fought with the greatest valour, and at last, seeing his country ruined, he killed himself on his daughter's tomb.

4

The Messenians, led on by Aristomenes, rebelled against the Spartans, but after the war had lasted fourteen years, and Ira had sustained a siege of eleven

0

years, they were expelled the Peloponnesus. After the first Messenian war, a colony under Alcidas settled at Rhegium, in Italy, and after their expulsion from the Peloponnesus many of the Messenians retired to Sicily, and founded Messina.

3

Syracuse, 732 B.C.; and Corcyra, 703 B.C.

Cypselus, who reigned thirty years, 659 B.C., and Periander, 629 B.C. who reigned forty-four years.

Yes; so many cities were built in the south of Italy, that it obtained the name of Magna Grecia. Byzantium, 658 B.C., in Thrace; Massilia, 539 B.C., (afterwards Marseilles,) in Gaul; Cyrene, 630 B.C., in Africa; and many other colonies were founded in the Seventh Period.

Thales, Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, and Periander.

Anacharsis, 592 B.C., a Scythian philosopher; Æsop, 561 B.C., a Phrygian slave; and Pythagoras, 539 B.C., a Samian, who settled at Crotona, in Magna Grecia.

3

Romulus established the kingdom of Rome, joined it with that of the Sabines, and reigned thirty-seven years from the building of the city.

Did Romulus reign alone ?

How did Romulus enlarge the number of his subjects ?

How did Romulus divide the mixed population which the reception of all the vagabonds of the surrounding countries produced ?

What farther division of the people did Romulus make ?

What was the bond of union between the two orders ?

What form of government was established by Romulus ?

Of whom did the Roman senate consist ?

Name the kings of Rome who succeeded Romulus in the Seventh Period ?

What progress did the Romans make in the Seventh Period ?

What extraordinary combat took place in the reign of Tullus Hostilius ?<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Morell's *Studies in History*, vol. ii. ; *Essays* 1, 2, 3.

C.

Tatius, king of the Sabines, reigned jointly with Romulus for a few years, but Romulus outlived him.

By offering Rome as an asylum to all strangers and fugitives.

Into three tribes, over each of which he placed an officer called a tribune. These were again divided into ten *curiæ*, under the superintendence of *curios*, and each of the *curiæ* into ten *decuriæ*, under *decuriones*.

He divided the whole population into two orders—the patrician, comprising the rich and eminent; and the plebeian, the poor and ignoble.

Every plebeian had a right to choose a patrician for his *patron*, and the patricians were bound to advise and protect their *clients*.

A monarchy, in which the supreme power was balanced between the king, the senate, and an assembly of the people.

Of an hundred patricians, elected by the people, and called *fathers*.

Numa Pompilius, 714 B.C.; Tullus Hostilius, 672 B.C., Ancus Martius, 640 B.C.; Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C.; Servius Tullius, 578 B.C., who was the reigning prince at the time of Cyrus, the end of the Seventh Period.

They became a well-organised people, enlarged their territory by conquests over the neighbouring states, and by their warlike, ambitious spirit gave early signs of their future greatness.

7 That of the Horatii and Curiatii.

What was the religion of the Romans ?

What was the state of Arabia in the Seventh Period ?

How was Arabia originally peopled ?<sup>1</sup>

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*Europe.*

What is known of Europe in the Seventh Period ?

<sup>1</sup> Concorde de la Geographie, ch. vii.

3.

To the false gods of the Greeks, and the religious ceremonies of the surrounding countries of Italy, Romulus added several new deities, such as Jupiter Stator, Jupiter Feretrius, &c.

The Arabians continued to be, in confirmation of the prophecies<sup>1</sup> respecting them, a wild, wandering, independent, and numerous nation, priding themselves upon their descent from Ishmael.

The northern part of Arabia was first peopled by Cush, the son of *Ham*, and Saba, the son of Cush, was the father of the Sabæans. Joktan, one of the family of *Shem*, settled in the southern part, and it is supposed that the queen of Sheba who visited Solomon (in the Sixth Period) was descended from him. Ishmael and his descendants took possession of Arabia in the Third Period, and Esau settled soon afterwards in the land of Edom, to the north of Arabia, where the Edomites became a powerful people.

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### *Europe.*

The tribes who first settled there were followed, as population increased, by others, called Celts,<sup>2</sup> or Cimmerians, Scythians, (of which the Pelasgi was a branch,) Sarmatians, Fins, &c.; but little is known of northern Europe during the Sixth and Seventh Periods, excepting that the Phœnicians traded as far as Britain for tin. The Grecian colonies, and the infant state of Rome, began to bring the southern countries within the range of history.

<sup>1</sup> Gen. xvi., &c.

<sup>2</sup> Coote's Ancient Europe, vol. i. p. 40.

Who were the Celts, or Cimmerians ?

Who were the Scythians ?

What is known of the Scythians in the Seventh Period ?

Who were the Sarmatians ?

What is known of the Fins ?

•

I.C.

Asiatics, descended, according to Josephus, from Japheth's eldest son, Gomer, or, according to Eusebius, from his second son, Magog. At what time they first entered Europe cannot be discovered, or how widely they there dispersed themselves. Their religion was at first confined to the worship of one God, but afterwards degenerated.

Warlike tribes from that part of Asia now named Persia, who, like the Celts, descended, according to some authors, from Japheth, but according to others, from Shem. (The Amazons are supposed to have been widows of a settlement of Scythians in Cappadocia.)

The Scythians made an irruption into Europe in the Seventh Period, and were driven back by the Celts, when they overran the northern provinces of Media, from whence they were expelled by Cyaxares I., after twenty-eight years' possession.

Eusebius represents them as the descendants of Riphath, a grandson of Japheth, and they are supposed to have entered Europe some centuries before the Scythians, settling chiefly in Hungary and Sclavonia.

They appear to have quitted Asia for Europe at a later period. Tacitus tells us, they were found by the Romans in the country now called Lithuania. Their appearance and manners were truly savage.



## CHAPTER IX.

*Eighth Period. From Cyrus 536 B.C., to the Conquest*

## SACRED HISTORY.

What are the events of sacred history during the Eighth Period?

Who was Zerubbabel?

Who was Jeshua?

## CHAPTER IX.

*of Persia by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C.—205 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

C.

- i The Jews returned from captivity. The temple and city were rebuilt, and the people continued to be governed by their own laws and rulers, though subject to the kings of Persia during the rest of the Eighth Period.

The son of Shealtiel,<sup>1</sup> or Salathiel, of the royal family of David. His Babylonish name was Sheshbazzar. He was the leader of the Jews on their march to Judeh, and was made their governor, under the title of Tirshatha.

He<sup>2</sup> was high priest by lineal descent from the pontifical family at the time of the return from captivity.

<sup>1</sup> Mant's Notes on chap. iii. Nehemiah, and Murry's History of Israel and Judah, part ii. p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> Murry's Hist., part ii. p. 49; Mant's notes on Ezra ii. 2.

Did the Jews prosper after their return from captivity?

Did this restraint continue?

Did Xerxes, the successor of Darius Hystaspes, continue to favour the Jews?

How were the Jews governed under Artaxerxes Longimanus?

Was the second temple equal to the first?

In what was it deficient?

Did the spirit of prophecy continue amongst the Jews after their return from captivity?

Who was Ezra?

What remarkable prophecy begins to be fulfilled by the reformation effected by Ezra?

C.

During the life of Cyrus,<sup>1</sup> but after his death the Samaritans prejudiced the Persians against the Jews, and Smerdis, the Mage, (called Artaxerxes in scripture,) stopped the building of the temple and the walls of the city.

1 Smerdis<sup>2</sup> only reigned seven months, and Darius Hystaspes revived the edict of Cyrus, assisted the Jews, and granted them many privileges, so that the temple was finished in his reign.

5 He was too much engaged in war to interfere with the Jews, who were quietly governed by their own laws during his life.

4 With great mildness and indulgence.

5 No,<sup>3</sup> it was very inferior both in structure and in interior decoration.

It<sup>4</sup> was without the holy ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, the Shechinah or symbol of the Divine presence, the Urim and Thummim, and the holy fire on the altar.

Haggai,<sup>5</sup> Zechariah, and Malachi, prophesied in the second temple, but after their deaths the spirit of prophecy ceased.

7 A learned and devout Jewish priest,<sup>6</sup> commissioned by Artaxerxes to take charge of, and reform, the Jewish church and state. He succeeded Zerubbabel

Daniel's prophecy of the seventy weeks:<sup>7</sup> as four

<sup>1</sup> Mant's Notes on chap. iv. of Nehemiah.

<sup>2</sup> Ezra v. and vi., and Mant's Notes.

<sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, and <sup>5</sup> Murray's History of Israel and Judah, vol. ii. p. 51.

<sup>6</sup> Mant's Introduction to Ezra, and Notes upon Ezra x. 44.

<sup>7</sup> Daniel ix., and Mant's Notes on verse 24.

Who was Nehemiah ?

How were the Jews governed after the death of Nehemiah ?

Which of the Persian kings is *Ahasuerus* supposed to be ?

Who was the last high priest in the Eighth Period ?

What extraordinary occurrence took place during his pontificate ?

What was Alexander's behaviour upon meeting this procession ?

What was the reason of Alexander's extraordinary conduct towards the Jews ?

hundred and ninety years after that time our blessed Saviour was crucified, and the Christian religion put an end to the Mosaic dispensation.

A devout Jew,<sup>1</sup> the cup-bearer of Artaxerxes, who was appointed governor of Judea, and under him the walls of the city were rebuilt, and the Jewish church and state restored.

They continued to be subject to Persia, but were governed by their own high priest.<sup>2</sup>

The learned are divided upon that subject,<sup>3</sup> Usher and Calmet reckoning from the dates mentioned in the book of Esther, suppose *Darius Hystaspes* to be Ahasuerus; but Prideaux, following *Josephus*, and reasoning from the wives of Darius, who are mentioned in history, thinks Artaxerxes Longimanus was the person.

Jaddus, who died 322 B.C.<sup>4</sup>

Alexander the Great being incensed against the Jews for refusing to submit to him, marched against Jerusalem, when Jaddus was divinely inspired to meet him at the head of a procession of priests in their habits, and all the people in white garments.<sup>5</sup>

He bowed himself to the ground, embraced Jaddus, and returned with him to Jerusalem.<sup>6</sup>

He declared that he had a dream before he left Europe, in which Jaddus, in his pontifical robes, had

<sup>1</sup> Nehemiah i. 2, and Mant's Notes.

<sup>2</sup> Murry's History of Israel and Judah, vol. ii. p. 117.

<sup>3</sup> Prideaux Connexion, end of the fourth book.

<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's History of Alexander the Great, and the Abstract from Dr. Hale's New Analysis of History in Mant's Bible.

What happened when Alexander had entered Jerusalem ?

Where are the events of sacred history in the Eighth Period recorded ?

What prophetical books were written in the Eighth Period ?

Who were the Samaritans who prejudiced the Persians against the Jews ?

What was the religion of the Samaritans ?

What was the cause of the hatred of the Samaritans to the Jews ?

C.

appeared and promised him success in his expedition against Persia.<sup>1</sup>

Jaddus showed Alexander the prophecies of Daniel concerning the overthrow of the Persian empire, which made him confident of success, caused him to join in offering sacrifices in the temple, and to grant the Jews all the requests they asked of him.<sup>2</sup>

In the books of Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.

Daniel continued his prophecies at the Persian court. Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, prophesied at Jerusalem after the return from captivity, and after the death of Malachi the spirit of prophecy ceased.

Asiatic colonies sent by Esarhaddon to re-people the kingdom of Israel, mixed with a few of the Israelites who had escaped from captivity.<sup>3</sup>

A mixture of the true religion with the idolatry of the new settlers.<sup>4</sup>

It commenced with the refusal of the Jews to allow them to assist in rebuilding the temple and join in their worship; the Samaritans were also jealous of Jerusalem as a rival to Samaria, and the hatred between the two cities continued until the destruction of Jerusalem.

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's History of Alexander.

<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup> Mant's Notes on the five first verses of the fourth chapter of Ezra. Horne's Introduction, vol. ii. p. 11.



## PROFANE HISTORY.

*Persia.*

How did the Eighth Period begin ?

Who was king of Persia at the beginning of the Eighth Period ?

What farther conquests did Cyrus make ?

What city and country remained free ?

What was the most remarkable circumstance concerning Cyrus ?

What was the greatest action of his life ?

What made Cyrus take so much interest in the Jewish captives ?

How did Cyrus die ?

PROFANE HISTORY.

*Persia.*

C.

By the fall of the Babylonian empire and the establishment of the Persian, which was the second universal monarchy.

Cyrus, who had before annexed Lydia to the Persian dominions, and now succeeded to the thrones of Babylon and Media by the deaths of Astyages and Cyaxares. He was the founder of the second universal empire.

He obliged Egypt and great part of Arabia to submit to him, and extended his empire from India to the Mediterranean Sea.

New Tyre, "Queen of the Sea," which was built after the destruction of the old city by Nebuchadnezzar, and the desert part of Arabia.

That Isaiah foretold his conquests, and called him by name near two hundred years before his birth.<sup>1</sup>

His famous edict in favour of the Jews, restoring them to their own country.<sup>2</sup>

It is probable the prophet Daniel, who was held in great respect at Babylon, explained to him the prophecies of Isaiah, and induced him to be the instrument, under God, of effecting His will.

There are two different accounts of his death.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Isaiah xlv. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Ezra i. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. book iv. p. 165; and Herodotus.

How many kings succeeded Cyrus on the Persian throne?

Who succeeded Cyrus?

What country did Cambyses conquer?

What happened in consequence of the death of Smerdis?

What did Cambyses do when he heard this?

Did the Mage reign long?

C.

According to Xenophon, Cyrus died quietly in the bosom of his family after a glorious reign; but the Babylonish account which Herodotus gives is, that he invaded Scythia, and was killed in battle against the

) Messagetæ.

) Twelve kings.<sup>1</sup> Cambyses, his son.

) Smerdis the Mage.

. Darius Hystaspes.

) Xerxes the Great, second son of Darius.

: Artaxerxes Longimanus, third son of Xerxes.

) Xerxes 2nd, son of Artaxerxes.

: Sogdianus, natural son of Artaxerxes.

) Darius Nothus, brother of Sogdianus.

: Artaxerxes Mnemon, son of Darius II.

) Artaxerxes Ochus, son of Mnemon.

: Arses, youngest son of Ochus.

) Darius Codomanus, grandson of Darius II.

) His son, Cambyses; a cruel tyrant, who ordered his brother, Smerdis, to be murdered, because he suspected him of aspiring to the throne.

) Egypt, which had revolted from the Persian yoke; Cambyses dethroned Psammenitus, and put an end to the kingdom of Egypt.

) A young Mage personated him, and usurped the throne.

2 He set out immediately on his return to Persia, but as he was mounting his horse, his sword ran into his thigh, and he died of the wound.

Only seven months. The imposture was discovered by seven Persian noblemen, who conspired to dethrone him.

<sup>1</sup> Blair's Chronological Tables.

What was the Mage called ?

Who succeeded Smerdis the Mage ?

Who did Darius marry ?

What part of the empire revolted from Darius Hystaspes ?

What expeditions did Darius undertake ?

Who advised and encouraged Darius to invade Greece ?

What decided Darius upon invading Greece ?

Who commanded the first Persian expedition into Greece ?

What success attended Mardonius ?

To what measures did Darius resort, after the failure of Mardonius ?

C.

Smerdis the Mage,<sup>1</sup> but he took the name of Artaxerxes. It was this usurper who first opposed the rebuilding of the temple, in consequence of the accusations of the Samaritans against the Jews.

Darius,<sup>2</sup> the son of Hystaspes, one of the seven noblemen who dethroned Smerdis.

Atossa and Aristona, the daughters of Cyrus; and what Herodotus states of Atossa makes it difficult to understand how the history of Darius can accord with that of Ahasuerus and Esther, which some pretend it does.

Babylon, which was recovered by Zopyrus.

He first invaded Scythia unsuccessfully, and afterwards Greece, where he was also defeated.

His wife, Atossa, and Hippas, the banished tyrant of Athens.

The revolt of the Grecian colonies in Asia Minor, (who had long been considered as tributaries to Persia,) and the burning of Sardis, in which they were assisted by the Athenians, exasperated Darius, and determined him to take vengeance upon the Greeks.

† Mardonius, the son-in-law of Darius, an inexperienced young man.

Many of his ships were lost in a storm, and a vast number of the land forces were cut off by the Thracians, which obliged Mardonius to return to Asia.

After sending heralds to all the cities of Greece to demand earth and water, he equipped an army of

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 177—190; and Prideaux' *Connexion*, part i. book iii.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin, vol. ii. p. 190—195.

Who acted as guide and conductor of the expedition?

What other Greek was at the Persian court at this time?

What befel the second expedition of Darius?

How did Darius meet this defeat?

Who succeeded Darius Hystaspes?

Did Xerxes enter into his father's views in regard to Greece?

What success favoured Xerxes?

What progress did the Persians make after the battle of Thermopylæ?

How did it happen that the Persians were not molested?

3.

five hundred thousand men and five hundred ships, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes, to invade Greece.

Hippias, the exiled tyrant of Athens.

Demaratus, the deposed king of Sparta : but though he was treated with kindness, and loaded with wealth, nothing could prevail upon him to do anything prejudicial to his country.

His army was completely defeated at Marathon, in Attica, by Miltiades, the Athenian general. The  
 ) traitor Hippias was among the slain, and the vanquished Persians fled to their ships. The fleet attempted to surprise Athens, but was repulsed, and the remnant of the Persian armament with great loss and difficulty got back to Asia.

He began immediately to raise another army to invade Greece a third time, but he died before the preparations were completed.

5 Xerxes, the son of Darius and Atossa.

1 Yes, Xerxes crossed the Hellespont on a bridge of boats, and entered Greece with an army of eight hundred thousand men, attended by a large fleet.

The first stand made by the Greeks was at Thermopylæ, but the Persians having been treacherously shown a path across the mountains, they surrounded and killed Leonidas and his band of three hundred heroes, and continued their march into Greece.

80 They advanced unmolested to Athens, which they plundered.

The Peloponnesians determined upon concentrating their forces at the Isthmus of Corinth, and the Athe-



What was the the next battle fought between the Greeks and Persians ?

What became of Xerxes after the battle of Salamis ?

What became of the Persian army ?

What other defeat did the Persians sustain, on the same day with the battle of Platea ?

What happened to Xerxes after his return from Persia ?

Who succeeded Xerxes the Great ?

Why did not the elder son of Xerxes succeed to the throne ?

How long did Artaxerxes reign ?

Did Artaxerxes carry on the war with the Greeks ?

.C.

nians being left alone, abandoned the city, and took refuge in their ships.

The battle of Salamis, in which the Grecian fleet, commanded by Themistocles, defeated the Persians, and destroyed a great number of their ships, within sight of Xerxes, who was seated upon a throne placed upon an eminence in the midst of his army.

He fled<sup>1</sup> as soon as he had witnessed the defeat of his army, attended by a small escort, through Thessaly, to the Hellespont. The bridge of boats had been destroyed by a storm, but the remnant of the fleet being arrived, he immediately proceeded to Sardis.

- ) It was completely defeated at Platea, the general Mardonius killed, and a very small proportion of that immense army returned to Asia.

The Greeks destroyed the Persian fleet at Mycale, in Asia Minor.

- l He gave himself up to luxury and voluptuousness, and was murdered by Artabanes, one of his officers.

His younger son, Artaxerxes Longimanus.

Artabanes having accused Darius, the elder prince, of the murder, Artaxerxes, in the first transport of his rage, put his brother to death ; but he soon discovered the truth, and after some trouble and bloodshed, punished the guilty, and seated himself firmly on the throne.

He reigned forty years.

Yes, but without success ; neither did he invade Greece in the manner Darius and Xerxes had done.

<sup>1</sup> Mitford's Greece, chap. viii. sect. 5 ; and Herodotus, book viii.

What illustrious Greek took refuge in the court of Artaxerxes, and obtained his favour?

How did Artaxerxes treat the Jews?

What is the meaning of the word Ahasuerus?

Who succeeded Artaxerxes Longimanus?

Who succeeded Xerxes II.?

Who succeeded Sogdianus?

Who was the queen of Darius Nothus?

What rebellions happened in the reign of Darius Nothus?

How long did Darius Nothus reign?

Who succeeded Darius Nothus?

Was the reign of Artaxerxes peaceable?

What was the fate of Cyrus the Younger?

By whom was Cyrus the Younger assisted?

b. C.

Themistocles, according to Thucydides.

Very kindly. He renewed the edict of Cyrus, sent Ezra and Nehemiah to Judea, protected the Jews against the Samaritans, and is by some writers considered to be the same with Ahasuerus.

It is a Persian word, signifying great prince.

- 5 His only legitimate son, Xerxes II., who was murdered a few months afterwards by his half-brother, Sogdianus.

- 1 Sogdianus, who only reigned a few months, when he was defeated and killed by his brother, Ochus.

- 3 Ochus, who took the name of Darius, to which the Greeks added the epithet of Nothus, or Bastard.

He married his sister, Parysatis, an artful woman, by whom and by three of his principal officers he was entirely governed.

His brother, Arsites, attempted to dethrone him, but was defeated and slain. The Egyptians rose against the Persians, drove them out, and proclaimed Amyrtæus king, or tyrant, and the Medes also rebelled, but were suppressed.

Nineteen years.

- 4 His eldest son, Arsaces, or Arsicas, who took the name of Artaxerxes, and was called Mnemon by the Greeks, on account of his extraordinary memory.

No; his brother, Cyrus, called the Younger, first attempted to assassinate him, and then rebelled against him.

- 1 He was defeated and killed in the battle of Cunaxa.

By a body of Greeks, under the command of Clearchus.

What became of the Greeks in the army of Cyrus the Younger ?

How was the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon disturbed after the death of Cyrus ?

What was the policy of the Persians in regard to the Greeks at this time ?

What famous peace was made between the Greeks and Persians in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon ?

Who succeeded Artaxerxes Mnemon ?

What wars did Artaxerxes Ochus undertake ?

How long did Artaxerxes Ochus reign, and what was the cause of his death ?

Who succeeded Artaxerxes Ochus ?

C.

Clearchus and many of the officers were treacherously murdered after the battle, but the remainder made the famous retreat, called “the Retreat of the Ten Thousand,” under the command of Xenophon, and eight thousand six hundred of them returned safely to Greece.

By the cruelties and murders produced by the quarrels of his mother, Parysatis, and his queen, Statira, and also by those of his sons. His eldest son, Darius, conspired against him, and was put to death, and the old king died of grief for the death of two other of his sons, who were murdered by their brother, Ochus.

To foment the quarrels between the rival republics of Athens and Sparta.

The peace of Antaecidas, by which the Greeks of Asia Minor were made tributary to Persia.

His third son, Ochus, who took the name of Artaxerxes; he was the most wicked and cruel of all the princes of his race.

He subdued Phœnicia, which had made itself independent, and then conquered Nectanebus II., last king of the Egyptian race, since which time Egypt has continued under a foreign yoke, according to the prophecies of Ezekiel.<sup>1</sup>

Ochus had reigned twenty-three years, when he was killed by Bagoas, an Egyptian slave, in revenge for his cruelties to the Egyptians, and the insult he had offered their religion by killing and eating of the Bull Apis.

His youngest son, Arses, or Arsites, was placed upon the throne by Bagoas, after he had put all the

<sup>1</sup> Ezek. xxiv.

Who succeeded Arses ?

Whose son was Darius Codomannus ?

What became of Bagoas ?

How long did Darius reign ?

How was he the last king of Persia ?

In what battles was Alexander victorious over the Persians ?

What became of Darius ?

What was the character of Darius ?

C.

other sons of Artaxerxes Ochus to death ; but finding that Arses would not submit to be governed, Bagoas murdered him soon after.

- 5 Darius Codomannus, the last king of Persia. He was also placed upon the throne by Bagoas.

He was the son of Arsanes (a son of Darius Nothus) and Sisygambis.

He conspired against Darius, and was made to drink the poison he had intended for the king.

Between three and four years.

Darius had not been long on the throne, when Persia was invaded and conquered by Alexander the Great, who put an end to the Persian monarchy, according to the prophecy of Daniel.

- 1 Those of the Granicus ;<sup>1</sup>

- 3 The Issus, in which the family of Darius were taken prisoners ; and that of

- 1 Arbela, which rendered Alexander master of the Persian empire.

He fled from the battle, intending to take refuge in Bactriana.

He was amiable, gentle, and pacific, but he was engaged during almost the whole of his reign in the war with Alexander ; and the effeminate manners of the Persians rendered both himself and his army unable to stand against the hardy and well-disciplined Greeks.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, vol. ii., History of Persians and Grecians ; and Larcher's Herodotus.



*Egypt.*

Who reigned in Egypt in the beginning of the Eighth Period?

Relate some particulars of the reign of Amasis?

With whom did Amasis break off an alliance, and for what reason?

What became of Polycrates?

What Grecian philosopher came into Egypt during the reign of Amasis?

Who succeeded Amasis?

What put an end to the reign of Psammenitus?

How long did the Egyptians continue peaceably under the Persian yoke?

*Egypt.*

C.

Amasis reigned till 525 or 526, and Egypt seems to have flourished under his government.<sup>1</sup>

Though he was of mean extraction, he made himself respected by all ranks of people; he had a great esteem for the Greeks, and allowed them to settle in Egypt; he also conquered the island of Cyprus and made it tributary.<sup>2</sup>

Amasis was allied with Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, but renounced his friendship from a superstitious fear that his good fortune would not last.<sup>3</sup>

He was treacherously murdered at Magnesia by Orætes, the Persian governor.<sup>4</sup>

Pythagoras, who was instructed by the priests in the religion of the Egyptians, and imbibed from thence his doctrine of the Metempsychosis.<sup>5</sup>

His son, Psammenitus.<sup>6</sup>

Cambyses, king of Persia, conquered Egypt, and put Psammenitus to death after he had reigned only six months.<sup>7</sup>

They revolted in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and by the assistance of the Athenians, made Inarus, prince of the Lybians, their king.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, and <sup>7</sup> Rollin, History of the Kings of Egypt, p. 99—101.

<sup>8</sup> Rollin, book vii. sect. 4 and 5.

Did this revolt of the Egyptians succeed in freeing them from the Persian yoke?

What became of Inarus?

What became of the Athenians who assisted Inarus?

Did the Egyptians make no farther attempt to regain their liberty?

How long did Amyrtæus reign?

Did the Egyptians succeed in recovering their independence?

Who was the last native king of Egypt?

.C.

The Persians were at first defeated both by land and sea, and Achæmenes, the brother of Artaxerxes, was killed; but a second army, under Megabysus, defeated and took Inarus prisoner, after which Egypt was again united to the Persian empire.<sup>1</sup>

- 3 He was cruelly put to death by the mother of Artaxerxes, in revenge for the death of Achæmenes, in spite of the treaty Inarus had made with Megabysus.<sup>2</sup>

After Inarus was taken, they drew themselves up in order of battle, and determined to die sword in hand. The Persians, being intimidated, offered them peace, and allowed them to return to Greece.<sup>3</sup>

- 4 The Egyptians were subject to the Persians from the defeat of Inarus till the reign of Darius Nothus, when they proclaimed Amyrtæus king.<sup>4</sup>

- 5 Six years, during which the war continued between Egypt and Persia.<sup>5</sup>

Not entirely, but several kings, or tyrants, succeeded Amyrtæus.<sup>6</sup>

Nectanebus, who was defeated by Artaxerxes Ochus, 350 B.C., after which Egypt continued to be tributary to Persia, till the destruction of that monarchy.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, and <sup>3</sup> Rollin, book vii. ch. i. sect. 4 and 5.

<sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> Rollin, book viii. ch. i. sec. 1; and Blair's Chronological Tables.

<sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> Rollin, book xiii. sect. 4.

*Phœnicia.*

What was the state of Phœnicia in the Eighth Period?

What happened to the city of Sidon in the Eighth Period?

What was the consequence of the destruction of Sidon?

What befel New Tyre in the latter part of the Eighth Period?

Who prophesied concerning Tyre?

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*Carthage.*

What was the state of Carthage in the Eighth Period?

*Phœnicia.*

C.

- i Phœnicia, which though a flourishing country, remained tributary to the Assyrian empire after the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, now formed part of the Persian monarchy.<sup>1</sup>

Phœnicia having rebelled against the Persians, was invaded by Artaxerxes Ochus, and Sidon was treacherously given up to him by Tennes, the king of Sidon, and the Rhodian brothers, Memnon and Mentor, upon which, the Sidonians in despair shut themselves up in their houses and set fire to them.<sup>2</sup>

- l All Phœnicia again submitted to the Persians.<sup>3</sup>

New Tyre was in the most flourishing state when Alexander the Great besieged and took it, according to the prophecies of Isaiah and Ezekiel. After this Tyre never recovered its former wealth and power.<sup>4</sup>

Isaiah and Ezekiel, Joel and Amos.<sup>5</sup>

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*Carthage.*

- i The Carthaginians had increased in power and wealth, were masters of great part of the north of Africa, and made various settlements in Europe ?

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, and <sup>3</sup> Rollin, book xiii. sect. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 6.

<sup>5</sup> *Isaiah* xxiii. 7 ; *Ezekiel* xxvi. 7 ; *Joel* iii. ; *Amos* i.

In what parts of Europe had the Carthaginians established themselves ?

By what means did Carthage rise into power and eminence ?

What was the government of Carthage ?

What were the three authorities ?

When is Carthage first mentioned in concert with the Romans ?

With whom did the Carthaginians make alliance after this ?

What caused Xerxes to form this alliance ?

What induced the Carthaginians to agree to this ?

Who commanded the Carthaginian expedition, and what success attended him ?

What effect did this defeat produce at Carthage ?

When did the Carthaginians renew the war with Sicily ?

C.

In Spain, in the islands of Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, and part of Sicily.

By means of its commerce.

A republic, governed by three different authorities.

Two supreme magistrates, called *suffetes*, the senate, and the people.

9 A treaty was made between the two republics, in the year of Rome 245, by which it appears that the Carthaginians were already jealous of the rising power of Rome.

4 With Xerxes I., king of Persia.

Xerxes aimed at the destruction of the Greeks ; and to prevent Syracuse and other Grecian cities from assisting them, he persuaded the Carthaginians to invade Sicily at the same time that he entered Greece.

Their wish to possess the whole of Sicily.

0 Hamilcar ; he was defeated and killed by Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, at Hymera, on the same day that the battle of Thermopylæ was fought.

The Carthaginians were reduced to despair, and submitted to the terms imposed by Gelon, but according to an unjust law they banished Gisco, for the misfortune of his father, Hamilcar.

3 In the course of the Peloponnesian war, after the defeat of the Athenians under Nicias, the Egestans  
 1 implored the aid of the Carthaginians, and the war was renewed.



How long did this war last ?

Who were the principal Carthaginian generals mentioned in this war ?

What misfortunes befel the Carthaginians at home ?

What caused the renewal of the war ?

What did the Syracusans do upon this ?

Did the Corinthians assist them ?

What befel the Carthaginians ?

What occurred at Carthage about this time ?

It was carried on with some intervals, and various success, till the death of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse.

Hannibal, the grandson of Hamilcar, who died of the plague before Agrigentum ;

Himilco, who killed himself at Carthage, after his return with the remains of his army ; and

Mago, who gained a victory over Dionysius, and obtained an honourable peace.

They were attacked by the Africans, but as these barbarians had no commander, famine and divisions soon dispersed their army. The plague also ravaged Carthage.

The Carthaginians were tempted by the troubles in Sicily, after the death of Dionysius the Elder, to send a large fleet there, in hopes of gaining possession of the whole island.

They sent to Corinth, their mother country, to request assistance.

0 Yes, they despatched Timoleon with a thousand men to Syracuse.

They were defeated by Timoleon, obliged to make peace, and Sicily remained undisturbed by them during the remainder of the Eighth Period.

Hanno, one of the most powerful citizens of Carthage, attempted to seize upon the republic, but his designs were frustrated, and himself and all his family were put to death.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, Hist., book ii. parts i. and ii. ch. i. to p. 161.

*Greece.*

What was the state of Greece at the commencement of the Eighth Period?

For what were the Greeks distinguished in the Eighth Period?

How was Athens governed at the beginning of the Eighth Period?

How did Pisistratus govern Athens?

Why was he called *tyrant*, if he governed so well?

How was Athens governed after the death of Pisistratus?

Did Hippias and Hipparchus govern as successfully as Pisistratus?

Who were the leaders of the revolt?

What became of Hippias and Hipparchus?

*Greece.*

C.

- 3 Greece was at the height of its prosperity and glory ; learning and the arts and sciences were encouraged by Pisistratus, and carried to the highest degree of perfection by the Athenians.<sup>1</sup>

Their greatest men lived in this period, and their courage, their love of liberty and of their country, supplied their want of numbers, and enabled them, while they remained united, to resist and defeat the innumerable armies of Persia.<sup>2</sup>

Pisistratus was then tyrant.<sup>3</sup>

He enforced the laws of Solon, encouraged learning and the arts, and governed both mildly and wisely.<sup>4</sup>

Monarchy having given way to republicanism in most of the states of Greece, all those who usurped the sovereign power, and deprived the people of their liberty, were so called.<sup>5</sup>

- 7 He left his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, in possession of the tyranny.<sup>6</sup>

- 3 According to Thucydides, "those tyrants singularly cultivated wisdom and virtue," but after having reigned nineteen years, the people revolted and recovered their liberty.<sup>7</sup>

Harmodius and Aristogiton.<sup>8</sup>

Hipparchus was killed.<sup>9</sup> Hippias escaped, and attempted to establish himself in the tyranny by severity,

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, <sup>8</sup>, and <sup>9</sup> Mitford's History of Greece, ch. v. sect. 5.

**What became of Hippias after he left Athens?**

**How did Hippias behave in Persia?**

**What was the cause of the enmity of the Persians against the Greeks?**

**What was the fate of the first Persian expedition against Greece?**

**What happened about this time in Sparta?**

**Did Demaratus forget his country and assist its enemies?**

**What great men flourished in Athens at this time?**

but the malcontents being assisted by the Lacedæmonians, he was obliged to depart from Athens about three years afterwards.

He retreated at first to Sigeium,<sup>1</sup> on the Hellespont, and finally to Persia,<sup>2</sup> where he was kindly received by Artaphernes, the satrap of Sardis, under Darius Hystaspes.

Most treacherously to his country, by assisting the Persians in the invasion of Greece.<sup>3</sup>

The ambition of Darius was the primary cause;<sup>4</sup> but the assistance given by the Athenians to the Ionian Greeks in their revolt, and the burning of Sardis furnished him with a pretence for putting his  
04 schemes into execution.

Many of the Persian ships were lost in a storm near Mount Athos, and the army being attacked by the Thracians, and the General Mardonius wounded, the whole armament returned to Asia.<sup>5</sup>

A quarrel between the kings, Cleomenes and Demaratus, which ended in the banishment of Demaratus, who took refuge in Persia.<sup>6</sup>

No. Although Darius, and afterwards Xerxes, treated him with the greatest kindness and generosity, he could never be prevailed upon to do anything prejudicial to the interests of Greece.<sup>7</sup>

Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles.

<sup>1</sup> Mitford's Greece, chap. v. sect. v.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 1, and Morell's Greece, book ii. essay i.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Lempriere's Cl. Dict. Demaratus.

What was the next attempt made by Darius against Greece?

What reception did the heralds of Darius meet with in Greece?

Who commanded the second Persian expedition, and where did it land?

What Greek forces opposed the Persians?

With what success did this small body of Greeks oppose the Persian army?

Did the Persians make no further attack upon the Greeks at this time?

Why did not the Spartans join in the battle of Marathon?

What expedition did the Athenians send out after their deliverance from the Persians?

Did the islands submit to the Athenians?

Darius sent heralds to all the states of Greece to demand earth and water.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the smaller states, dreading the power of the Persians, admitted their superiority; but Athens and Sparta insulted the heralds, and defied their enemies.<sup>2</sup>

Datis and Artaphernes, guided by Hippias, commanded, and after reducing the islands in the *Ægean* sea, the Persian army landed in Attica, and encamped at Marathon.<sup>3</sup>

The Athenians and Plateans, commanded by Miltiades, whose army only amounted to ten thousand.<sup>4</sup>

They obtained a complete victory.<sup>5</sup> Hippias was killed with six thousand Persians, and the remainder of the army fled to their ships.<sup>6</sup>

Their fleet made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Athens, after which the Persians retreated entirely.<sup>7</sup>

Their departure was delayed by a superstitious custom of waiting till the full moon, and they arrived at Marathon the day after the battle.<sup>8</sup>

They sent Miltiades with seventy ships to exact fines from the islands in the *Ægean* sea.<sup>9</sup>

No; Miltiades was obliged to return to Athens wounded, after an unsuccessful attack upon the island of Paros.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin, book vi. chap. i. sect. 7.

<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup> Mitford's Greece, chap. vii. sect. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin, book vi. chap. i. sect. 7.

<sup>7</sup> and <sup>8</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 4.

<sup>9</sup> and <sup>10</sup> Mitford, chap. vii. sect. 5.



What became of Miltiades ?

Did the Greeks suppose that the battle of Marathon had put an end to the Persian war ?

When did Xerxes make his descent upon Greece, and where did he land ?

Which of the smaller states of Greece joined Athens and Sparta in the defence of Greece ?

Where did the Persians receive the first check ?

Was this small detachment able to cope with the Persian army ?

What was the fate of Leonidas ?

The Athenians forgot all their obligations to him, accused him of favouring the Persians, brought him to trial, though he was so ill as to be unable to rise from his bed, condemned him to pay a large fine, and ordered him to prison; but the Prytanes had the courage to disobey, and within a few days he died of the wound he had received in the service of his ungrateful country.<sup>1</sup>

No; they were soon aware that after the death of Darius his son Xerxes was preparing to attack them in person, and the Athenians, by the advice of Themistocles, increased their fleet, to which they afterwards owed their safety.<sup>2</sup>

80 Xerxes crossed the Hellespont upon a bridge of boats, and entered Greece through Thrace and Macedonia.<sup>3</sup>

Only Thespia and Platæa, the rest submitted to the Persians.<sup>4</sup>

At the pass of Thermopylæ, which was guarded by four thousand men, commanded by Leonidas, king of Sparta.<sup>5</sup>

The Persians were completely stopped, till an inhabitant of the country discovered to them a secret path up the mountain, by which means the Greeks were surrounded.<sup>6</sup>

He ordered all his men to retire excepting three hundred Spartans and a few Thespians, with whom he

<sup>1</sup> Mitford's Greece, chap. vii. sect. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sects. 1 & 2.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, book vi.

<sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 3.

What advantage did the Greeks gain elsewhere over the Persians on the day of the battle of Thermopylæ?

What other battle was fought on the same day?

What steps did the Lacedæmonians take for their preservation after the battle of Thermopylæ?

What did the Athenians do in consequence?

What position did the Grecian fleet take up?

What course did Xerxes take after the battle of Thermopylæ?

What was the event of the battle of Salamis?

attacked the Persian camp in the night, penetrated to the king's tent, and made a great slaughter; but in the end he was overpowered by numbers, and slain with all his band, Aug. 7th.<sup>1</sup>

- 10 The Grecian fleet, commanded by Themistocles, destroyed two hundred Persian vessels on the coast of Eubœa on the same day, Aug. 7th.<sup>2</sup>

The Carthaginian army, which co-operated with the Persians, and was endeavouring to reduce the states of Sicily, was also defeated by Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, on the same day, Aug. 7th.<sup>3</sup>

The Lacedæmonians ungenerously resolved to take their stand at the Isthmus of Corinth, leaving Athens and the rest of Greece to defend themselves.<sup>4</sup>

Advised by Themistocles to abandon Athens, they placed their women, old men, and children, in safety at Trœzene, a town in Argolis, and all embarked on board their ships.<sup>5</sup>

They retired to the Island of Salamis.<sup>6</sup>

He marched to Athens, which he ravaged, and seeing the Grecian fleet in the strait of Salamis, hemmed in by the Persian ships, he determined to give them battle.<sup>7</sup>

The Greeks were victorious, and the Persians, after losing numbers of their ships, took to flight.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 4, and Rollin, book vi. chap. ii. sect. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin, book ii. part ii. chap. i.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, book vi. chap. ii. sect. 7, and Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 5.

<sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, <sup>8</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. v.

Who commanded the Greeks at Salamis ?

What became of Xerxes after this defeat ?

What became of the army Xerxes left under the command of Mardonius ?

What further effort did the Greeks make to rid themselves of their enemies ?

What became of the conquered Persians ?

What other advantage did the Greeks gain over the Persians on the same day with the battle of Platæa ?

How did the Greeks conduct themselves after they were freed from the Persian invasions ?

- 0 Eurybiades, the Spartan, was the nominal commander, but the glory of the victory was due to Themistocles.<sup>1</sup>

He returned to Persia.<sup>2</sup>

After vainly trying to detach the Athenians from their allies, the Persians entered Athens a second time, which the Athenians had again deserted, and burnt everything that had escaped the fury of Xerxes.<sup>3</sup>

- The Athenians, commanded by Aristides, and the Lacedæmonians by Pausanias, and the rest of the Grecian forces, amounting to seventy thousand men, followed Mardonius, whose army consisted of three hundred thousand men, into Bœotia, and totally defeated  
9 him at Platæa.<sup>4</sup>

Not four thousand men escaped, besides a body of forty thousand under the command of Artabazus, who retreated as soon as he was assured of the rout of the Persian infantry, and returned safely to Asia.<sup>5</sup>

The Grecian fleet, assisted by the Ionians, defeated the Persians, and burnt their fleet at Mycale.<sup>6</sup>

The Athenians, under Themistocles and Aristides, re-established themselves at Athens, fortified Piræus, and augmented their navy, after which they determined, in conjunction with the Lacedæmonians, to free the Greek cities in Asia from the Persian yoke.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. ix. sect. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. ix. sect. 3, and Rollin, book vi. chap. ii. sect. 9.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, chap. ix. sect. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Mitford, chap. ix. sect. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Mitford, chap. xi. sect. 1.

What steps did they take for that purpose?

Who commanded the Athenian squadron?

What success awaited this expedition?

What effect had this brilliant success upon Pausanias?

What became of Themistocles?

How was Aristides rewarded by his country?

C.

They assembled a fleet, commanded in chief by Pausanias, the Spartan general.<sup>1</sup>

Aristides, attended by Cimon, the son of Miltiades.

Most of the Greek cities in Asia were rescued with very little difficulty, and the fleet proceeded to Byzantium, which capitulated after a short siege.<sup>2</sup>

His mind was not strong enough to bear his good fortune—he became corrupted by his intercourse with the Persians, and having lost the command, he entered into a traitorous correspondence with Artaxerxes, which, being discovered, he was starved to death in  
71 the temple of Minerva at Sparta.<sup>3</sup>

He was accused of being implicated with Pausanias, all his heroic actions were forgotten, and he was banished from Athens. He took refuge with Admetus, king of the Molossi, and afterwards went into Persia, where Artaxerxes received him kindly, and he lived there some years. It is uncertain whether he killed  
19 himself at last, or whether he died a natural death.<sup>4</sup>

19 He was banished by ostracism soon after the death of Miltiades, but was recalled upon the alarm of the  
'9 last Persian invasion; and though he was the principal treasurer of the public money, he died so poor that he was buried at the national expense, not long after the expedition with Pausanias to the Greek cities in Asia.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. xi. sect. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. xi. sect. 2 and 4.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. xi. sect. 1 and 4.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, chap. viii. sect. 5, chap. xi. sect. 3, and Rollin, book vi. chap. ii. sect. 17.



Who became the head of the Athenian government after the death of Aristides ?

Did Cimon carry on the war against the Persians ?

What war broke out in Sparta during the administration of Cimon at Athens ?

Did the Greeks continue long in glory and prosperity ?

What remarkable person flourished at this time at Athens ?

Did Cimon continue long in banishment ?

Was not the death of Cimon a great misfortune to his country ?

Who led the Athenian councils after the death of Cimon ?

Cimon, the son of Miltiades.<sup>1</sup>

0 Yes. He defeated the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and the army near the River Eurymedon, on the coast of Pamphylia, on the same day.<sup>2</sup>

The third Messenian war, or war of the Helots, which lasted ten years.<sup>3</sup>

No; their morals became corrupted, they were puffed up with pride, and instead of being united by the love of liberty, the jealousy between Athens and Sparta divided the country into parties and civil wars.

10 Pericles, who obtained the government of Athens after the banishment of Cimon.<sup>4</sup>

15 He was recalled at the end of five years, and resumed his place at the head of affairs and of commander-in-chief, which he retained till his death, at Citium, in the Island of Cyprus.<sup>5</sup>

It was; for after his death the Greeks turned their arms against one another, to the advantage of Persia, and the injury of Greece; and great as were the military talents of Cimon, his wisdom, his integrity, and moderation, and the influence which enabled him to lead his countrymen in the same paths, were found to be the qualities for which his loss was most to be regretted.<sup>6</sup>

Pericles, who governed Athens from this time till 29 his death.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, chap. xi. sect. 1 and 3.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. xi. sect. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. xii. sect. 1, and Rollin, book vii. chap. i. sect. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. xii. sect. 2.

<sup>5, 6, 7</sup> Mitford, chap. xii. sect. 4.

What war broke out about this time ?

What remarkable war was the consequence of the jealousies and quarrels between Athens and Lacedæmon ?

Who were the most distinguished Athenians during the Peloponnesian war ?

Who were the most distinguished Lacedæmonians ?

How did the Peloponnesian war terminate ?

What change was made in the Athenian government by the Lacedæmonians ?

Did this government continue long ?

What remarkable body of Grecian troops was employed in Asia, about the time of the end of the Peloponnesian war ?

7.

8 The first sacred war, which originated in a dispute between the citizens of Delphi, and the other Phœnicians about the possessions of the temple of Delphi.<sup>1</sup>

11 The Peloponnesian war, which lasted nearly twenty-seven years.

Pericles, his nephew Alcibiades, Socrates, Nicias, and Conon.

Brasidas, Callicratidas, Lysander, and Agesilaus.

By the battle of Ægospotamos, in which the Athenians were completely defeated by the Lacedæmonians, who afterwards took Athens, destroyed its walls, and obliged the inhabitants to submit to the terms imposed  
14 upon them by their conquerors.<sup>2</sup>

Democracy was abolished, and the power of the state committed to a council of thirty Athenians, chosen by the Lacedæmonians out of the aristocratic party.<sup>3</sup>

The violent conduct of the council justly obtained for them the name of the Thirty Tyrants, and after they had governed about three years Thrasybulus expelled  
11 them, and restored Athens to its former government.<sup>4</sup>

Cyrus the younger engaged a body of Greeks, under the command of Clearchus, a Spartan, to assist him in his rebellion against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, and after the death of Cyrus in the battle of Cunaxa, when the Grecian officers were treacherously murdered, Xenophon, a young Athenian, assumed the command, and led the remaining troops, through a hostile country sixteen hundred miles from Babylon to

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, chap. xii. sect. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. xx. sect. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. xx. sect. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. xxi. sect. 3.

Did not the Persians take advantage of the civil wars of Greece?

Was peace established in Greece after the Peloponnesian war?

What celebrated philosopher did the Athenians put to death about this time?

What part did Persia take in regard to Greece, after the Peloponnesian war?

What step did the Spartans take to put an end to the support given by the Persians to the Athenians?

Did the peace of Antalcidas put an end to the dissensions among the states of Greece?

What was the first war that broke out after the peace of Antalcidas?

Who were the Theban generals in this war?

What famous battles were fought in the Theban war?

C.

the banks of the Euxine, (continually attacked but always victorious,) in safety back to Greece.<sup>1</sup>

Yes; they endeavoured to make the Greeks destroy each other by ever assisting the weaker side; and it was Persian gold that enabled Lysander to conquer the Athenians.<sup>2</sup>

No; the Lacedæmonians considered themselves as sovereigns of Greece; the Athenians struggled hard to regain their former power, and both parties intrigued with Persia.<sup>3</sup>

- 10 Socrates, the pattern of every virtue which he taught.

According to the politic scheme of aiding the weaker side, Artaxerxes Mnemon promoted a confederacy against Lacedæmon, and assisted the Athenians to rebuild the walls of Athens.<sup>4</sup>

- They made a very disgraceful peace with Persia, called the Peace of Antalcidas, to which the Athenians were obliged to accede.<sup>5</sup>
- 37

No; they continued to weaken each other by the most bloody wars.<sup>6</sup>

The Theban war.<sup>7</sup>

Pelopidas and Epaminondas.<sup>8</sup>

- 71 The battle of Leuctra, in which the Thebans defeated the Lacedæmonians, and killed their king, Cle-

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, chap. xxiii. sections 1—6.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. xx. sect. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. xxiv.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. xxv. sect. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Mitford, chap. xxv. sect. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Mitford, chap. xxvi.

<sup>7</sup> Mitford, chap. xxvi. sect. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Mitford, chap. xxvi. sect. 7.

Who took advantage of the disunited state of Greece?

In what war did Philip interfere?

What advantage did Philip gain by his interference?

Did all the states of Greece acquiesce in acknowledging Philip's supremacy?

What Athenian orator opposed Philip?

With what success did Philip resist the Athenians and Thebans?

What followed Philip's victory at Chæronea?

2.

3 ombrotus, and the battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas was mortally wounded.<sup>1</sup>

30 Philip, the son of Amyntas, king of Macedon.

In the second sacred war, which was excited by the council of the Amphictyons against the Phocians, for having violated a part of the land dedicated to Apollo.<sup>2</sup>

All parties negotiated with him, and the war being ended, he was rewarded by the seat in the council of the Amphictyons, from which the sacrilegious republic of Phocis was ejected; and partly by force, partly by bribery and art, he obtained a great ascendancy over all the states of Greece.<sup>3</sup>

No; a strong party in Athens opposed him, who were joined by the Thebans.<sup>4</sup>

Demosthenes, who was the only orator uncorrupted by Philip's gold; he instigated the Athenians to oppose him, and induced the Thebans to join them.<sup>5</sup>

Philip totally defeated them in the battle of Chæronea, after which he was completely master of all Greece.<sup>6</sup>

6 He convened a congress of all the states of Greece at Corinth, where he declared his intention of invading Persia, and obtained the appointment of generalissimo of all the Grecian army, after which he returned to Macedon, to prepare for the expedition?<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, chap. xxvi. sect. 10, and chap. xxviii. sect. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Mitford, chap. xxxviii.      <sup>3</sup> Mitford, chap. xxxviii. & xxxix.

<sup>4</sup> Mitford, chap. xlii.      <sup>5</sup> Mitford, chap. xlii. sect. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Mitford, chap. xlii. sect. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Mitford, chap. xlii. sect. 7.



What event put an end to Philip's ambitious projects ?

Who succeeded Philip ?

Why did not the death of Philip free the Greeks from the Macedonian yoke ?

How was Alexander chosen commander-in-chief of the Greeks ?

With what success did Alexander attack Persia ?

Where were these battles fought ?

.C.

Philip was murdered at the marriage of his daughter, Cleopatra, by Pausanias, a young Macedonian, who being immediately slain, his motives remained unknown.<sup>1</sup>

His son, Alexander, at the age of twenty, succeeded to the kingdom of Macedonia, and, by the terror of his arms, caused himself to be elected commander-in-chief of the Greeks, in the place of his father.<sup>2</sup>

They were no longer a virtuous and patriotic people, but being corrupted by riches, weakened by civil war, and divided among themselves, they were unable to resist the power of Alexander, who inherited all his father's ambition.

Having destroyed Thebes, and made all Greece give way before him, Alexander summoned an assembly of the states at Corinth, obtained the appointment of commander-in-chief, and immediately led his army to the invasion of Persia.<sup>3</sup>

His march was a series of victories; and having gained three battles against the immense armies which Darius Codomanus had collected to oppose him, he obtained possession of the Persian empire.

The first, at the crossing of the river Granicus.<sup>4</sup>

The second, at Issus, in Cilicia, where the mother, wife, and children of Darius were taken prisoners.<sup>5</sup>

The third, at Arbela, in Persia, where the Persian army was entirely destroyed, and Darius took flight.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mitford, chap. xlii. sect. 7.

<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 9.

**What conquests did Alexander make after the battle of Issus?**

**Where did Alexander go, after the battle of Arbela?**

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*Rome.*

**What was the state of Rome in the Eighth Period?**

**Who was king of Rome at the beginning of the Eighth Period?**

**What division did Servius Tullius make of the Roman people?**

**Who succeeded Servius Tullius?**

C.

1 He took Tyre,<sup>1</sup> and all Phœnicia submitted to him ;  
 he then marched to Jerusalem,<sup>2</sup> where Jaddus, the  
 2 high priest, met and laid before him the prophecies  
 1 concerning him; after which he went into Egypt,<sup>3</sup> sub-  
 dued it, and then returned to the East,<sup>4</sup> in pursuit of  
 Darius.

Persia having submitted to him, conquering as he  
 went, he marched in search of Darius, who had fled  
 towards Bactriana.

The final destruction of the Persian empire, by the  
 battle of Arbela, forms the end of the Eighth Period.<sup>5</sup>

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*Rome.*

The Romans made rapid progress in civilisation  
 and power during the Eighth Period, and their go-  
 vernment was changed from a monarchy to a republic.

1 Servius Tullius, who was in the forty-third year of  
 his reign.<sup>6</sup>

He made a census, and divided the citizens of Rome  
 into classes, each of which was subdivided into centu-  
 ries, or companies, obliged to maintain one hundred  
 men, in time of war.

1 Tarquinius Superbus, the last king ; he was de-  
 2 throned and banished.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 6.

<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 8.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, book xv. sect. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Lempriere's Clas. Dict. Servius Tullius.

What occasioned the expulsion of Tarquin ?

Who was principally instrumental in stirring up the Romans to expel the Tarquins ?

What form of government did the Romans adopt after the expulsion of Tarquin ?

Who were the first consuls ?

What extraordinary officer did the Romans appoint in times of danger and emergency ?

Who was the first dictator ?

What was the occasion of his appointment ?

What other officers were added to the consuls for the government of Rome ?

By what laws were the Romans governed ?

What arrangements did the Romans make for compiling their laws, on the return of the deputies from Greece ?

What were the laws, so compiled, called ?

Did the decemviri give up their office at the appointed time ?

The tyranny and vices of Tarquin and his family had rendered them odious to the people, who were excited by the death of Lucretia to free themselves from their yoke.

Junius Brutus.<sup>1</sup>

They formed a republic, governed by a senate and two consuls, elected annually by the people.

Junius Brutus, and Collatinus, the widower of Lucretia.

A dictator, a magistrate who for the space of six months was invested with absolute and unlimited authority.

Titus Lartius, one of the consuls.

Tarquin having formed a powerful confederacy to invade Rome, and the refusal of the centuries to enrol themselves for the defence of the city.

Tribunes of the people, chosen annually, at first five in number, and afterwards ten, and ediles, two in number, to assist them.

By the laws of Numa Pompilius, till they sent three patricians, deputies to Athens, for the laws of Solon.

The decemviri were chosen to frame and digest a code of laws, they were to retain their office twelve months, during which time the consuls, and all other officers, were to be suspended.

The Laws of the Twelve Tables, which were engraven on twelve plates of brass.

No, they attempted to perpetuate their authority.

<sup>1</sup> Lempriere's Clas. Diet. Junius Brutus.

What event put an end to the office of the decemviri?

What other officers were subsequently appointed, in addition to the consuls, tribunes, and ediles?

What rival city did the Romans conquer about this time?

What return did the Romans make to their victorious general?

What occasioned the recall of Camillus?

With what success did the Gauls attack the Romans?

How were the Romans delivered from the Gauls?

What change did the populace make in the election of the consuls?

In what war were the Romans engaged at the latter part of the Eighth Period?

What was the character of the Roman people at the end of the Eighth Period?

5.

The death of Virginia, when the Roman people deposed them, and restored the consuls, tribunes, &c.

6 Censors—two inspectors of public morals, who could, at their pleasure, degrade senators, and exclude plebeians from their privileges.

7 Veii, the principal city of Etruria, which they took by storm, under the command of Camillus, after a siege of ten years.

Camillus was falsely accused of having embezzled the property of the state, and was banished.

8 The irruption of the Gauls under Brennus.

The Gauls defeated the Romans in the battle of Allia, after which they took and burnt Rome, July 17th, which they found undefended, the Romans having sent away their wives and children, and retreated to the capitol.

The Gauls besieged the capitol six months, and the Romans were on the point of buying them off with a thousand pounds weight of gold, when Camillus (who had been recalled and appointed dictator) arrived at the head of his troops, broke off the treaty, and completely annihilated the Gallic army.

9 They repealed the law which excluded plebeians from the consulship, and Sextius, the plebeian consul, was chosen jointly with Æmilius.

10 In the Samnite war, which lasted seventy-one years.

11 The Romans were distinguished by their love of justice, the honour and integrity of their conduct, and the simplicity of their manners; but their virtue was



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*Europe.*

What was the state of Europe beyond Greece and Rome in the Eighth Period?

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*Asia.*

What was the state of Asia beyond the Persian empire in the Eighth Period?

What eastern philosopher flourished in the Eighth Period?

harsh and stern, their ambition was insatiable, and their proud and warlike character gave promise of the height of power to which they afterwards attained.

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### *Europe.*

The Celtic nations were increasing in numbers and power, and had formed kingdoms and states under regular governments, but excepting by the Romans, to whom they were becoming troublesome, and who called them all barbarians, they were very little known.

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### *Asia.*

Large kingdoms were flourishing, quite beyond the reach of, and consequently unknown to the Greeks, till the time of Alexander.<sup>1</sup>

Confucius,<sup>2</sup> who civilised the Chinese, and inculcated the principles of the purest morality. He  
9 died about 479 B.C.

<sup>1</sup> Morell's Studies in History. Rome, book ii. Essays i. & ii.

<sup>2</sup> Lempriere's Dict., and Valpy's Poetical Chronology, note iii. page 12.

## CHAPTER X.

*The Ninth Period.—From the Conquest of Persia  
our Saviour, according to the vulgar æra,*

## SACRED HISTORY.

What are the events of sacred history during the  
Ninth Period?



What was the fate of the Jews after the death of  
Alexander the Great?

## CHAPTER X.

*by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C., to the Birth of 4004 A.M. = A period of 331 years.*

## SACRED HISTORY.

2.

1 The Jews, under the dominion of the Egyptians, Syrians, and Romans, suffered terrible persecutions; Jerusalem was several times besieged and taken; the holy place was profaned by Pompey, and at last *the sceptre departed from Judah*, when Herod, the son of Antipater, the Idumean, was made king of Judea by the Romans. In this period the numerous prophecies against Judea, Egypt, and Syria, were fulfilled, and the gracious promise made by Almighty God to our first parents immediately after the fall, and repeated by the prophets, was accomplished in the birth of our blessed Saviour.

When the empire was divided by the generals of Alexander, Palestine was considered as part of Syria, and the possession of it was disputed by the kings of Egypt and Syria. Their new masters did not treat

Under whose government were the Jews immediately after the death of Alexander?

Who was high priest at this time?

What happened during the pontificate of Onias?

Who succeeded Onias as high priest?

What great battle was fought during the pontificate of Simon?

In whose kingdom was Judea included?

Who succeeded Simon the Just?

How were the Jews in Egypt, who had been taken captive by Ptolemy Soter, treated at this time?

What was the occasion of the kindness shown by Ptolemy Philadelphus to the Jews in Egypt?

Did Ptolemy Philadelphus obtain his desire?

What famous sect took its rise among the Jews, during the pontificate of Eleazar?

C.

them so kindly as the Persians or Alexander had done, though they were still governed by their high priests according to their own laws.

1 Judea, with Syria and Phœnicia, was consigned to Laomedon.

1 Onias I. succeeded Jaddus in the same year.

Ptolemy Soter having established himself in Egypt, attacked the possessions of Laomedon, and the Jews having refused to submit to him, he besieged and took Jerusalem, treated the Jews with great severity, and carried away a hundred thousand of them captive into Egypt.

2 Simon I. the Just; under whom the Jews were so quietly and well governed, that they regarded it as a miracle wrought in their favour.

1 The battle of Ipsus. After which the conquering generals took the title of kings.

In the kingdom of Egypt, under Ptolemy Soter.

31 Eleazar, the brother of Simon, his son Onias being too young for the office of high priest.

Ptolemy Philadelphus released them from servitude, and treated them with great kindness.

His wish to enrich the Alexandrian library by a Greek translation of the Hebrew scriptures.

Yes, seventy-two elders were sent to Alexandria for the purpose, and their translation, which is still extant, is called the Septuagint.

1 That of the Sadducees: who denied the resurrection of the dead, and the existence of good and evil spirits.

<sup>1</sup> According to Horne's Introduction, &c., vol. iii. p. 280, this date should be 293 B.C.

Who succeeded Eleazar ?

What respect was paid to the God of Israel by their pagan masters, during the pontificate of Manasses ?

What induced Ptolemy Evergetes to return thanks to the true God for his conquests ?

Who succeeded Manasses ?

What were the events of the pontificate of Onias II. ?

Who succeeded Onias II. ?

What happened during the pontificate of Simon II. ?

How were the Jews treated by Ptolemy Philopater after this ?

Who succeeded Simon II. ?

What remarkable occurrence happened during the pontificate of Onias III. ?

C.

[<sup>1</sup> Manasses.

Ptolemy Evergetes having defeated Seleucus Callinicus, entered Jerusalem, and offered sacrifices in the temple for his signal conquests, in preference to returning thanks to the Egyptian idols.

The prophecies of Daniel had so literally described his victories, that he probably concluded them to be owing to the God who had foretold them.

[<sup>2</sup> Onias II., the son of Simon the Just.

Onias was an indolent and avaricious man. He refused to pay the established tribute to Ptolemy Evergetes, which exposed the Jews to great danger, but the prudence of his nephew Joseph saved them.

[<sup>3</sup> Simon II.

Ptolemy Philopater visited Jerusalem, and offered sacrifices in the temple for his victories over Antiochus; but afterwards attempting to enter the holy place, in defiance of Simon, who resisted him, he was miraculously panic-struck, was carried out of the temple half-dead, and immediately left Jerusalem, highly exasperated against the Jews.

Upon his return to Egypt he began to persecute them most cruelly, particularly the Jews of Alexandria.

[<sup>4</sup> Onias III., who ruled the Jews with justice and prudence.

Seleucus Philopater, king of Syria, under whose

<sup>1</sup> According to Horne, 259 B.C.

<sup>2</sup> According to Horne, 233 B.C.

<sup>3</sup> According to Horne, 219 B.C.

<sup>4</sup> According to Horne, 199 B.C.



Who succeeded Onias III. ?

Did Jason retain the high priesthood long ?

In what state were the Jews during these changes in the high priesthood ?

Who opposed Antiochus Epiphanes ?

How did Mattathias oppose Antiochus ?

Did Mattathias continue long to command the Jews ?

With what success did Judas Maccabeus command the Jews ?

How did Antiochus bear the resistance of the Jews to his commands ?

C.

dominion Judea had now fallen, having been informed that treasures were concealed in the temple, commanded Onias to deliver them up, and on his refusal, sent Heliodorus to take them by force, who was prevented by miraculous appearances in the temple.

- 1 Jason, his brother, who had bribed Antiochus Epiphanes to depose Onias III.
- 2 No; Onias IV., otherwise Menelaus, his brother, supplanted him, by offering a still larger sum of money to Antiochus.

The Jews suffered much at this time from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, who plundered and profaned the temple; two years afterwards he committed the most dreadful massacres in Jerusalem, putting to death all those who refused to abjure the true God, and worship idols.

- 3
- 7 Mattathias, a Jew of the sacerdotal family, whose great grandfather was Asmoneus, from whom the family were called Asmoneans.

He killed the soldiers who attempted to enforce the commands of Antiochus, and fled to the mountains with his five sons, where he was joined by many faithful Jews, who formed a little army, with which Mattathias defeated the troops of Antiochus Epiphanes.

- No; being an old man, he was soon worn out by his exertions, but when he died he left the command to his eldest son, Judas Maccabeus.

Judas defeated Lysias, the general of Antiochus, regained possession of the temple, and restored the worship of the true God in Judea.

He was greatly enraged, and advanced with a large army towards Jerusalem, declaring his intention of

What saved the Jews from this dreadful sentence ?

What happened to the Jews after the death of Antiochus Epiphanes ?

Who was high priest at this time ?

Who ought to have succeeded Menelaus ?

What became of Onias III. ?

Did any son of Mattathias distinguish himself about this time ?

Did the peace with Antiochus Eupator last long ?

With what success did Judas Maccabeus oppose Demetrius Soter ?

C.

destroying the temple and city, and carrying the people away captive.

As Antiochus approached Jerusalem, he was suddenly and miraculously thrown from his chariot, and struck with a dreadful disease, of which he died soon  
1 after in great agony.

His son, Antiochus Eupator, besieged Jerusalem, but owing to the troubles in other parts of his dominions, he concluded a peace with the Jews.

2 Antiochus Eupator caused Menelaus, or Onias IV., to be put to death, and named Alcimus, an equally wicked man, to succeed him.

The son<sup>1</sup> of Onias III., who retired to Egypt, and obtained permission from Ptolemy Philometer there to build a temple for the Jews, hereby fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah, xix. 18—21.

5 He was banished by Antiochus to Antioch, but some years afterwards, having given offence to Menelaus, he fled from thence to Daphne, where he was assassinated.

4 Judas Maccabeus repaired and purified the temple for the restoration of divine worship.

2 Antiochus Eupator was soon after put to death, and was succeeded by Demetrius Soter, who was excited by the high priest Alcimus to renew the war.

Judas defeated two Syrian armies, after which he applied to the Romans for assistance, but before the return of his ambassadors, Demetrius sent a third army against him, and most of the Jews being seized with a panic, Judas, with only eight hundred men, was  
1 overpowered by numbers, and slain.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin, book xix. art. iii. sect. 3.

What happened to the Jews after the death of Judas Maccabeus ?

With what success did Jonathan command the Jews ?

What became of Alcimus ?

Who succeeded Alcimus as high priest ?

Who disturbed the government of Jonathan ?

Who succeeded Jonathan as prince and high priest ?

What were the events of Simon's government ?

What unexpected treachery put an end to Simon's reign ?

Did Ptolemy succeed in his attempt to seize Jerusalem ?

3.

The Syrian army under Bacchides took Jerusalem, Alcimus assumed the government, and persecuted the faithful Jews, who soon after chose Jonathan, the brother of Judas, for their leader.

He vanquished Bacchides, who restored his prisoners, and left Judea the following year.

9 He was struck by palsy, and died.

After a vacancy of nearly seven years, Jonathan Maccabeus became the first prince and high priest of the Asmonean family, and for some time the Jews were peaceably governed under him.

Diodotus Tryphon. He was meditating the usurpation of Syria, and finding in the upright Jonathan an obstacle to his views, he invited him to Ptolomais, imprisoned him, and after having received a large sum of money for his ransom, from Simon Maccabeus, he treacherously put him to death.

His brother, Simon Maccabeus.

He made peace with Demetrius Nicator, and obtained an acknowledgment of his title from the Romans. Antiochus Sidetes attacked Judea, but was defeated by Judas and John, the sons of Simon, who governed the Jews in peace and glory.

His son-in-law, Ptolemy, the governor of Jericho, having conspired with Antiochus Sidetes, invited Simon to a feast, assassinated him and two of his sons, and hastened to Jerusalem to seize the city.

No; John Hircanus, the third son of Simon, who had heard of his father's and brothers' death, was proclaimed high priest and prince in his father's

<sup>1</sup> According to Horne, 161 B.C.

What revenge did Ptolemy take when he found Hircanus in possession of the high priesthood ?

With what success did John Hircanus continue to govern Judea ?

How was the latter part of the reign of Hircanus disturbed ?

Who were the Pharisees ?

Who succeeded John Hircanus ?

Did king Aristobulus govern as well as his father ?

1.

place, and made due preparation for the reception of the traitor.

He invited Antiochus Sidetes to invade Judea. Jerusalem was besieged, and the inhabitants reduced to such distress by famine, that they must have surrendered, if Antiochus had not agreed to make peace upon condition of their paying a large sum of money, and demolishing the fortifications of the city.

- ) After the death of Antiochus Sidetes, Hircanus re-conquered the places which the Syrians had taken, procured a decree from the Roman senate in favour of the Jews, subdued Idumea and Samaria, destroyed the  
 3) temple on Mount Gerazim, and secured the Jews from any future assaults throughout the rest of his long government.

- By the opposition of the Pharisees, one of whom disputed his title to the priesthood, which caused Hircanus to join himself to the Sadducees; and this religious sedition disturbed him to such a degree, that  
 7 he died in the following year.

It is difficult to say when they took their rise, but they were a very numerous sect of Jews famous for their attachment to the ceremonial law to the exclusion of works of charity and mercy, and their zeal for the oral traditions of the elders, which they preferred to the oracles of God.<sup>1</sup>

- 7 His son, Aristobulus, who took the title of king, which had been discontinued since the Babylonish captivity.

No; he was a cruel tyrant, committed many murders, and died in torments of remorse and horror.

<sup>1</sup> Prideaux' Connexion, vol. iii. book v.



Who succeeded Aristobulus ?

To whom did Alexander bequeath his kingdom ?

Did Alexandra govern Judea well ?

Who succeeded to the office of high priest upon the death of Alexander Jannæus ?

Who succeeded Alexandra ?

Did this treaty produce peace between the two brothers ?

How did the Romans settle the dispute ?

Did Hircanus II. enjoy his office in peace after his re-establishment by Pompey ?

C.

6 His brother, Alexander Jannæus, a cruel, unpopular prince, whose reign was involved in troubles by the faction of the Pharisees.

9 To his queen, Alexandra, giving her the politic advice to submit to the Pharisees.

She was a princess of great wisdom, and if she could have avoided giving so much way to the Pharisees, no exceptions could have been made to her government.

9 Alexandra nominated her eldest son, Hircanus II., high priest.

10 Hircanus, the high priest, ascended the throne upon his mother's death, but was obliged to give up both the crown and the sacerdotal office to his brother, Aristobulus II.

Hircanus was quietly disposed, but incited by Antipater, (the governor of Idumea, the father of Herod,) 4 he applied to Aretas, king of Arabia Petrea, for assistance. They besieged Jerusalem, and both the brothers appealed to the Romans.

Pompey inclined to favour Hircanus, and, provoked by the conduct of Aristobulus, he besieged and took Jerusalem, profaned the holy place by entering into it attended by his officers, demolished the walls of the city, re-established Hircanus as high priest, and sent 3 Aristobulus with his two sons to Rome.

No; Alexander and Antigonus, the sons of Aristobulus, having escaped from Rome, gave him continual trouble, and at last, he fell into the hands of Antigonus, who cut off his ears, and gave him up to the 1 Parthians, by whose assistance Antigonus was declared king of Judea.

Did Antigonus retain the crown of Judea ?

How came Herod, who was a stranger, to be nominated king of the Jews ?

How long had the Asmoneans governed Judea ?

How were the Jews treated by the Romans ?

Did the Jews submit quietly to the Roman government ?

How did Herod govern Judea ?

C.

7 He only reigned three years, when he was conquered and put to death by Herod, who, assisted by the Roman army, then assumed the title of king of Judea. Antigonus was the last high priest and king of the Asmonean family.

Herod and his father, Antipater, had made themselves very useful to the Romans, and when Herod went to Rome, after the expulsion of Hircanus II., ostensibly to request assistance for Aristobulus, the grandson of Hircanus, Marc Antony procured a decree of the senate declaring Herod king. The *sceptre*, according to the prophecy of Jacob, *departing from Judah*.

About 129 years from the death of Mattathias, 166 B.C.<sup>1</sup>

They were allowed the enjoyment of their own laws and religion, but the Romans chose their king and appointed their high priests, whom they changed at pleasure, though the office had hitherto been for life. The Jews also paid tribute, and a Roman governor with soldiers resided in Jerusalem and other principal towns, to keep them in subjection.

They felt the degradation of their nation very severely, and were continually rebelling, in hopes of recovering their independence, by which they brought upon themselves severe punishments and cruel persecutions from their heathen masters, and at last the ruin of Jerusalem.

He was one of the most cruel tyrants mentioned in history, not only to his subjects but to his own family, and his reign was a series of murders and the most despotic measures.

<sup>1</sup> See Universal History, chap. xi.

What became of Hircanus II., who was given up to the Parthians ?

What great event took place during the reign of Herod ?

What was the consequence of Herod's knowledge of the birth of Christ ?

Whom did Herod marry ?

How long did Herod reign in Judea ?

Who succeeded Herod ?

What titles were given to the sons of Herod the Great ?

When did the infant Jesus return to Judea ?

•

He was kindly treated by the Parthians, but was invited by Herod to return to Judea, where he put him to death when near eighty years old.

The prophecies were fulfilled by the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, four years and six days before the vulgar æra called Anno Domini.

He ordered the massacre of the Innocents at Bethlehem, in hopes of destroying the infant Jesus; but Joseph having been warned in a dream, had escaped with him and his mother into Egypt.

Mariamne, the granddaughter of Hircanus II., was the most famous and unfortunate, as well as the best and most beloved, of Herod's wives, but having murdered her grandfather, father, and brother, he put her also to death in a fit of unfounded jealousy.

About thirty-four years. He languished for some time under a complication of painful diseases, and died in great torments.

3 The Romans, under Augustus, ratifying Herod's will, divided his kingdom between his three sons. Herod Archelaus had Judea, Samaria, and Idumea; Philip had Aulonitis, Traconitis Paneas, and Batanea, to the west of the Lake of Gennesaret; Herod Antipas, called the Tetrarch, had Galilee and Peræa.

Archelaus took the title of king, or ethnarque; Philip and Herod Antipas were called tetrarchs.

Upon the death of Herod,<sup>1</sup> Joseph was commanded in a dream to return to Judea with the holy child and his mother, and they dwelt from that time till our Saviour began his ministry, in Nazareth, their native city.

<sup>1</sup> St. Matthew's Gospel, ii. 19.

How is it that our Saviour's birth took place four years before the vulgar æra, 4004 A.M.

Who was the author of it ?

Where are the events of sacred history during the Ninth Period recorded ?

Learned men are not all agreed in fixing the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two and some four years before the vulgar æra.<sup>1</sup> The difference between the vulgar æra and the true year proceeded from the computation not having been brought into use till the five hundred and twenty-seventh year of it, but as it has been generally adopted, it is necessary to consider it as the fixed æra from which to compute.

Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian by birth, and afterwards a Roman abbot.

As the spirit of prophecy had ceased and the canon of scripture closed with the prophecies of Malachi, we must look for the history of the Jews during the Ninth Period in the writings of uninspired authors; but on comparing the events they record with the prophecies, the fulfilment of them can be plainly traced in profane history, which gives conclusive proof of the truth of our holy religion; and in the gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke we find the most circumstantial account of the birth of our Saviour.

<sup>1</sup> Preface to Prideaux' Connexion.

Rollin's Ancient Hist. book 16; 18 ch. ii.; 19 art. 3, sect. 5, and 20 art. 1.

Murry's History of Israel and Judah.

Both of these authors quote the books of the Maccabees, Josephus, and Prideaux' Connexion.



## PROFANE HISTORY.

*Empire of Alexander.*

What was the direction of Alexander's march in search of Darius ?

Who were the murderers of Darius ?

What course did Alexander take after the death of Darius ?

Did Alexander take Bessus prisoner ?

How did Alexander treat Bessus ?

Was the ambition of Alexander satisfied with the possession of the Persian empire ?

•

PROFANE HISTORY.

*Empire of Alexander.*

C.

- 1 After passing a month in Babylon,<sup>1</sup> immersed in pleasure and luxury, he marched to Susa, where he established the mother and children of Darius, crossed the Araxes, passed through Persepolis, Passagarda, and Ecbatana, and from thence through the Caspian Straights, near which the unhappy monarch was found expiring under the wounds inflicted on him by his own treacherous officers.

Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, to which place he retreated; and Nabazanes, a Persian nobleman.

He set out in pursuit of his murderers, and after resting at Hecatompylos, marched to Zadracarta, the capital of Hyrcania, where Nabazanes surrendered himself upon promise of pardon; Alexander then followed Bessus into Bactriana, conquering all the countries through which he passed.

Spitamenes, one of the officers of Bessus, delivered him up to Alexander.

He gave him over at first to Oxathres, the brother of Darius, and afterwards had his nose and ears cut off, and sent him to Ecbatana to be punished according to the orders of Sysigambis.

By no means. Incited by a vain-glorious wish to equal the exploits of Bacchus, Hercules, and Semiramis, he determined to invade India.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xv. sections 9—15.

How did Alexander succeed in his expedition to India ?

What conquests did Alexander make in India ?

By what means did Alexander return from India ?

How did Alexander perform that journey ?

What route did Alexander take from Passagarda ?

What misfortune happened to Alexander at Ecbatana ?

Where did Alexander go after the death of Hæphes-  
tion ?

How did Alexander conduct himself at Babylon ?

The courage and perseverance of Alexander overcame all dangers and difficulties. He crossed the Indus<sup>1</sup> and the Hydaspes, and advanced into India, intending to proceed to the Ganges; but when he arrived at the banks of the Hyphasis, his army refused to follow him, and he was unwillingly obliged to turn back.

The most considerable was the kingdom of Porus, who defended it bravely, and being taken prisoner, Alexander restored his dominions to him. Most of the other nations, not being strong enough to resist, submitted as he passed.

He marched back to the Hydaspes, and constructing a fleet of boats and gallies, he sailed down that river to its confluence with the Indus, and from thence to the Indian Ocean, where he left his fleet under the command of Nearchus, and set out by land for Babylon.

He was much distressed, and his army suffered greatly from famine in the march through the deserts; but he passed through Carnania in Bacchanalian festivity, committing the most extravagant actions, till he reached Passagarda.

He passed through Persepolis to Susa, where he married Statira, the daughter of Darius. Thence he went down the river Eulæus, coasted the Persian Gulf to the Tigris, which he ascended as far as Opis, and marched from that place to Ecbatana.

His dearest friend, Hæphestion, died there in consequence of intemperance.

He proceeded to Babylon, after reducing the Cossai.

After giving Hæphestion a magnificent funeral, and

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xv. sections 16—18.

What were the particular circumstances of Alexander's death ?

How did Alexander bear his extraordinary success ?

How did Alexander treat the family of Darius ?

In what instances did Alexander give way to his evil passions ?

To whom did Alexander bequeath his empire ?

indulging in the most immoderate expressions of grief for his loss, he formed extensive plans of future conquests and undertakings, but in the meantime gave himself up to the greatest degree of intemperance.

In one of his Bacchanalian feasts, after drinking immoderately, he called for the cup of Hercules, which he emptied, and attempting to repeat the draught he fell senseless on the ground, and died in a few days of the fever brought on by this excess.

It corrupted his morals and his temper. He became proud, haughty, and so absurdly presumptuous as to call himself the son of Jupiter. He adopted the effeminate dress and manners of the Persians, gave himself up to luxury and intemperance, and though he was naturally of a tender and humane disposition, he became in many instances cruel and revengeful even towards his best friends.

With the greatest kindness and magnanimity. He married Statira, one of the daughters of Darius; gave another, named Dripetis, to his friend Hæphestion; and he always regarded Sysigambis as his own mother.<sup>1</sup>

He caused Parmenio and his son, Philotas, to be put to death upon a slight suspicion. He killed Clitus with his own hand for speaking too freely at a feast, after drinking immoderately. He caused the philosopher Callisthenes to be tortured in consequence of his objecting to divine honours being paid to him (Alexander) during his life; and in many other instances, he proved himself to be corrupted by success.<sup>2</sup>

His death being unexpected, no successor had been

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xv. sect. 18.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xv. sect. 12, 14, 15.

How was the succession arranged ?

Who was afterwards associated with Aridæus ?

In what state did Greece remain during the life of Alexander ?

What effect did the news of Alexander's death produce in Greece ?

To what effect did the Athenians and their allies attempt to regain their liberty ?

What became of Demosthenes ?

What became of Phocion ?

How were the Athenians governed after the death of Phocion ?

C.

named. On his deathbed he gave his ring to Perdicas, with orders to convey his body to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon ; but when asked to whom he left the empire, he answered, “ To the most worthy,” adding, that he foresaw this legacy would prepare for him very extraordinary funeral rites.<sup>1</sup>

After several days of trouble and confusion, it was settled that Aridæus, the brother of Alexander, should be king, under the regency of Perdiccas ; and the several provinces were placed under the government of different generals.<sup>2</sup>

The infant son of Alexander and Roxana, (a Persian princess,) who was born after Alexander’s death.<sup>3</sup>

The Greeks were kept in awe by Antipater, the viceroy of Macedon.

- 3 The Athenians revolted against the advice of Phocion ; and Sicyon, Argos, and Corinth were induced by Demosthenes to join them.<sup>4</sup>

They were defeated ; Antipater made himself master of Athens, and placed a garrison there.<sup>5</sup>

- 2 He took refuge in the Temple of Neptune, in the island of Calauria, where he poisoned himself to avoid falling into the hands of Antipater.<sup>6</sup>

- 3 Polysperchon, who succeeded Antipater, caused this virtuous Athenian, who had been respected by Philip, Alexander, and Antipater, to be put to death.<sup>7</sup>

Cassander, the son of Antipater, gained possession of Athens, and elected Demetrius Phalereus, an Athe-

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin’s Ancient History, book xv. chap. xix.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin’s Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 1.

<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin’s Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin’s Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 5.



What put an end to the government of Demetrius Phalereus?

Did Demetrius Poliorcetes remain long at Athens?

Who were the principal generals entrusted with the government of the provinces at the death of Alexander?

Was this arrangement permanent?

Did none of the generals prove faithful to the interests of Alexander's family?

3.

nian, governor of the city, under whom the Athenians enjoyed ten years of peace.<sup>1</sup>

Demetrius Poliorcetes, the son of Antigonus, surprised Athens, and expelled Demetrius Phalereus, who retired into Egypt to the court of Ptolemy Soter.<sup>2</sup>

No; Antigonus recalled him, upon which Cassander attacked Athens again, and the war continued till the battle of Ipsus, when the empire being divided, Macedonia and Greece fell to the share of Cassander.<sup>3</sup>

4 Lysimachus was governor of Thrace; Ptolemy Soter, son of Lagus, of Egypt; Antigonus, of Lycia and Pamphylia; Eumenes, of Cappadocia; Antipater and Craterus, of Macedonia, Epirus, and Greece.

Seleucus, the son of Antiochus, commanded the cavalry; and

Cassander, the son of Antipater, commanded the guards.<sup>4</sup>

Ptolemy alone continued settled in Egypt; Crateus, Perdiccas, and Eumenes, were killed; and Alexander's mother, brother, wives, and children, were all murdered in the wars and struggles which ensued between all the generals, who severally aimed at raising themselves to sovereign power.<sup>5</sup>

6 Only Eumenes: he opposed Antipater, Craterus, Ptolemy, and Antigonus; and being betrayed by his soldiers, was put to death by Antigonus.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 7 and 9.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sects. 3 and 5.

Which of the generals obtained the most power ?

.

What title did the generals take when they became so independent ?

Who leagued against Antigonus ?

What was the consequence of this alliance ?

What young prince distinguished himself in the battle of Ipsus ?

What measures did the victorious generals take after the battle of Ipsus ?

What prophecy did this division fulfil ?

Did these four kings continue long at peace with each other ?

C.

Antigonus, surnamed the Cyclop, who, having made himself master of all Asia Minor, and being at the head of a large army, was ambitious of possessing the whole empire.<sup>1</sup>

6 They took the title of kings.<sup>2</sup>

Ptolemy, who had continued absolute in Egypt from the death of Alexander ;

Cassander, the son of Antipater, who had possessed himself of Macedon ;

Seleucus, who was master of the country between the Euphrates and the Indus ; and

Lysimachus, the governor of Thrace.<sup>3</sup>

l The battle of Ipsus was fought, in which Antigonus was killed, and his son, Demetrius Poliorcetes, put to flight.<sup>4</sup>

Pyrrhus, the son of Æacides, king of Epirus, who was said to be descended from Hercules.<sup>5</sup>

They divided the empire into four kingdoms : Cassander took Macedonia and Greece for his share ; Ptolemy retained possession of Egypt ; Seleucus, Syria and India ; and Lysimachus, Thrace, Bithynia, and some other provinces beyond the Hellespont.<sup>6</sup>

That of Daniel, chapter viii.

No, they very soon made war upon each other ; and it is remarkable that none of those who had been personally guilty of the destruction of Alexander's family,

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 9.

<sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. i.

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*Kingdom of Macedon.*

What kings succeeded Alexander on the throne of Macedonia ?

C.

and had waded through blood and murder to the possession of sovereignty, succeeded in establishing a permanent dynasty; while Ptolemy and Seleucus, by their justice and clemency, formed lasting empires, which continued in their families during many generations.<sup>1</sup>

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*Kingdom of Macedon.*

- 1 Philip Aridæus, the brother, and Alexander, the infant son, of Alexander the Great.
- 2 Cassander, the son of Antipater.
- 3 Philip, Antipater, and Alexander, sons of Cassander and Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great.
- 4 Demetrius Poliorcetes, the son of Antigonus.
- 5 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
- 6 Lysimachus, king of Thrace.
- 7 Ptolemy Ceraunus, the son of Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt.
- 8 Meleager, the brother of Ptolemy; Antipater, the Etesian; Sosthenes, a Macedonian general.
- 9 Antigonus Gonatus, the son of Demetrius Poliorcetes.
- 10 Demetrius II.
- 11 Antigonus *Doson*, (so called from his promising much and giving little,) guardian of his infant nephew Philip.
- 12 Philip, the son of Demetrius.
- 13 Perseus, eldest son of Philip.
- 14 Macedonia became a Roman province.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Blair's Chronological Tables.

Whom did Cassander marry ?

Who succeeded Cassander ?

How was the dispute settled ?

Who succeeded Demetrius ?

What became of Demetrius ?

What became of Lysimachus ?

Who succeeded Lysimachus ?

What attempt did the Greeks make to regain their independence, during these changes in the government of Macedon.

C.

Thessalonica, the sister of Alexander the Great, by whom he left three sons.<sup>1</sup>

- 3 Philip, his eldest son, died soon after him, and the others disputed the succession. Thessalonica took the part of Alexander, her youngest son, and was killed by his brother, Antipater.<sup>2</sup>

Demetrius Poliorcetes, the son of Antigonus, was invited to come to the assistance of Alexander; but either from ambitious motives, or suspecting his intentions towards himself, Demetrius put Alexander to death, and the Macedonians, detesting Antipater, proclaimed him king.<sup>3</sup>

- 7 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, dethroned Demetrius, and was dispossessed himself by Lysimachus, king of Thrace.<sup>4</sup>

He was obliged to take flight, and being taken prisoner by Seleucus, he died in captivity.<sup>5</sup>

He offended Seleucus, by marrying Arsinoe, the daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was killed in a battle against him in Phrygia.<sup>6</sup>

- 9 Ptolemy Ceraunus, who having murdered Seleucus, usurped his throne, and to secure the kingdom of Macedon, married Arsinoe, his sister, the widow of Lysimachus, and murdered her two sons.<sup>7</sup>

- 1 They formed the Achæan League.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. i. sect. 5.

<sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, and <sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient Hist. book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 2.

<sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 2.



What cities originally formed the Achæan League?

How did the reign of Ptolemy Ceraunus end?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Ceraunus?

What further attempt did Pyrrhus make upon Macedonia and Greece?

Who joined the Achæan League, and rendered it famous, during the reign of Antigonus Gonatus?

What success attended the Achæan League during the reign of Antigonus?

What became of the kingdom of Thrace after the death of Lysimachus?

C.

Patræ, Dyma, Pharæ, Tritea, Leontium, Ægium, Pellene, Ægira, Olenus, Helice, Bura, and Ceraunia.<sup>1</sup>

He was killed in battle against the Gauls, who inundated Macedonia and Greece at this time.<sup>2</sup>

Sosthenes, a Macedonian general, Meleager, the brother of Ptolemy, and Antipater, the Etesian, are mentioned as having reigned each of them for a very short time after the death of Ptolemy Ceraunus; but Antigonos Gonatus, the son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, was finally seated on the throne by a treaty with Antigonos Soter, the son of Seleucus.<sup>3</sup>

After his expedition against the Romans, Pyrrhus invaded Macedonia, and defeated Antigonos, after which he went into the Peloponnesus, made an ineffectual attack upon Sparta, and was killed at the siege of Argos.<sup>4</sup>

Aratus, who having freed Sicyon from the tyrant Nicocles, joined the Achæan League.<sup>5</sup>

Aratus was elected prætor. He took the citadel of Corinth from Antigonos Gonatus, obtained succours from Ptolemy Evergetes, acquired the unlimited confidence of the Achæans and Sicyonians, and added several cities to their League.<sup>6</sup>

The dominions of Lysimachus were divided between the kingdoms of Macedonia and Syria.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 5.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 5; and Blair's Tables, No. 15.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 7.

<sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 2.

Who succeeded Antigonus Gonatus ?

Who succeeded Demetrius ?

What disturbed the progress of the Achæan League about this time ?

What was the consequence of this ?

Who distinguished himself in this war ?

How was Lacedæmonia governed at this time ?

Which of their kings attempted to restore the ancient discipline in Sparta ?

Who succeeded Antigonus Doson ?

What were the events of Philip's reign ?

C.

His son, Demetrius II., who reigned about eleven years, and left an infant son.<sup>1</sup>

Antigonus Doson reigned twelve years as guardian to the young Philip.<sup>2</sup>

The jealousy of the Ætolians, who excited several of the Grecian states, and especially Sparta, against them.<sup>3</sup>

The Achæans, not being strong enough to contend against Sparta, applied to Antigonus Doson for assistance, by whose aid Cleomenes, king of Sparta, was defeated at the battle of Selasia, and Antigonus made himself master of Sparta.<sup>4</sup>

Philopæmen, a native of Megalopolis, in Arcadia.<sup>5</sup>

The Lacedæmonians were very much corrupted, and the laws of Lycurgus nearly abrogated; but they were still governed by their two kings, and had not submitted to receive a Macedonian garrison into Sparta.<sup>6</sup>

Agis, (in the reign of Antigonus Gonatus, and Demetrius,) who was put to death by Leonidas, and Cleomenes, (in that of Demetrius Antigonus Doson,) who retired to Egypt after the battle of Selasia, where he was protected by Ptolemy Evergetes, but was killed, and his mother and children murdered, by Ptolemy Philopater.<sup>7</sup>

Philip, the son of Demetrius.<sup>8</sup>

The Romans declared war upon him, and after

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 1.

<sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 3.

<sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 5.

Did the Achæan League continue to prosper in the reign of Philip?

Who led the Achæan League after the death of Aratus?

Did the Achæans continue their alliance with Philip after the death of Aratus?

Did the Greeks enjoy peace after that?

Who succeeded Philip?

2.

peace was made, great jealousies arose between his two sons. Perseus, the eldest, falsely accused his brother, Demetrius, of treason, and Philip rashly put him to death. He discovered the truth some time afterward's, and was preparing to punish Perseus, when he died.<sup>1</sup>

Yes, the reputation of Aratus induced many of the states to join the League, and at last a peace was concluded at Naupactus between Philip and the Achæans, on one side, and the Ætolians, Lacedæmonians, and Elians, on the other; but soon after this, Aratus having offended Philip, was poisoned by his orders.<sup>2</sup>

Philopæmen, who has been called the last of the Greeks.<sup>3</sup>

No; they put themselves under the protection of the Romans, who proclaimed freedom to all the states of Greece.<sup>4</sup>

Their continued dissensions prepared the way for their utter subjugation. Lacedæmon and some other states seceded from the League. Philopæmen reduced Sparta, but was taken prisoner in an attack upon Messinia, and put to death.<sup>5</sup>

9 His son, Perseus. He was defeated and taken prisoner by the Roman general, Paulus Æmilius, at the battle of Pydna, and carried to Rome with his family to grace the triumph of his conqueror, which put an

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sects. 3, 4, 6; and book xviii. chaps. i. and 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sects. 9, 10.

What was the fate of the Achæan League after the death of Philopæmen ?

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*Egypt.*

What kings succeeded Alexander on the throne of Egypt ?

end to the kingdom of Macedon, and it became a Roman province.

The Romans having taken possession of Macedonia, soon put an end to it. The chief citizens of Achaia were sent to Rome and detained there ; and upon a revolt excited by this injustice, the Romans, under the consul Mummius, took Corinth, dismantled all the fortified cities, and consolidated all Greece into one province, under the general name of Achaia.<sup>2</sup>

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*Egypt.*

- 3 Ptolemy Soter, the son of Lagus.
- 4 Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Soter.
- 6 Ptolemy Evergetes, son of Philadelphus.
- 2 Ptolemy Philopater, son of Evergetes.
- 4 Ptolemy Epiphanes, son of Philopater.
- 0 Ptolemy Philometer, and 169 B.C. Ptolemy Physcon, sons of Epiphanes.
- 15 Ptolemy Physcon, or Evergetes II., or Kakergetes.
- .6 Ptolemy Lathyrus, son of Physcon, and his mother, Cleopatra I.
- 16 Ptolemy Alexander, king of Cyprus, and his mother, Cleopatra I.
- 38 Ptolemy Lathyrus restored.
- 31 Cleopatra II., the daughter of Ptolemy Lathyrus, six months and nineteen days, and Alexander II., the of Alexander, king of Cyprus.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 1 ; and book xix. art. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. 2.



To whose share did Egypt fall at the death of Alexander ?

How did Ptolemy govern Egypt ?

What distinguished Ptolemy Soter from the other Macedonian generals ?

What proof did Ptolemy Soter give of his love of letters ?

By whom was Ptolemy Soter assisted in forming his library ?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Soter ?

Ptolemy Alexander II.

Ptolemy Dionysius Auletes, the son of Ptolemy Lathyrus.

Ptolemy Dionysius II., and his sister, Cleopatra III.

Cleopatra III.

Egypt reduced to a Roman province by Octavius, who was afterwards called Augustus Cæsar.<sup>1</sup>

- 3 Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, was then governor of Egypt. He immediately seized upon the province entrusted to him, and at the treaty made after the battle of Ipsus, it was formally awarded to him, with Syria, Palestine, and the conquests he had made in  
11 Africa and Arabia.<sup>2</sup>

With justice and moderation, and received, in consequence, the surname of Soter or Saviour. Excepting his being an usurper, and defrauding the family of his king and benefactor of their inheritance, he was one of the best characters of the age.<sup>3</sup>

His mild government, his kindness to those who took refuge in his dominions, and his love of learning.<sup>4</sup>

He founded the Alexandrian library, and enriched it by a Greek translation of the Holy Scriptures.<sup>5</sup>

By Demetrius Phalereus, the governor of Athens, placed there by Cassander, and exiled by Demetrius Poliorcetes.<sup>6</sup>

Ptolemy Philadelphus, his younger son.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Blair's Chronological Tables.

<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 1 and 3.

<sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, and <sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 3.

Why did not his elder son succeed to the throne?

What was the consequence of this injustice?

Did Ptolemy Philadelphus deserve his father's partiality?

For what was Ptolemy Philadelphus distinguished?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Philadelphus?

What war did Ptolemy Euergetes undertake?

Ptolemy Soter was persuaded by Berenice, his favourite wife, to appoint her son his successor instead of Ceraunus, his elder son, whose mother, Euridice, was the daughter of Antipater.<sup>1</sup>

It was the cause of many wars and crimes. Ceraunus took refuge with Seleucus Nicator, whom he basely murdered, and usurped his throne; and, after committing many other crimes, was killed in battle by the Celts or Gauls, who had made an irruption into Macedonia.<sup>2</sup>

No; he was called Philadelphus by Antiphrasis, as he had killed two of his brothers, and the first act of his reign was to put Demetrius Phalerius to death, for having advised Ptolemy Soter not to alter the succession.<sup>3</sup>

For his love of the arts and sciences, and his generosity to learned men. He spared no expense in the augmentation of the Alexandrian library, and some writers attribute the translation of the scriptures to him.<sup>4</sup>

His son, Ptolemy Euergetes, who was the last of his family who possessed either virtue or moderation.<sup>5</sup>

He made war upon Seleucus Callinicus, king of Syria, to revenge the death of his sister, Berenice, and her children; conquered Syria, Cilicia, and all the country as far as Babylon, and returned to Egypt, loaded with riches.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 3.

<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 1.

Where did Ptolemy Euergetes go on his return towards Egypt?

Why was he called Euergetes?

What service did Ptolemy Euergetes render the Greeks?

What distinguished Spartan took refuge with Ptolemy Euergetes?

What person of the Jewish nation obtained great credit with Ptolemy Euergetes?

When did Ptolemy Euergetes die?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Euergetes?

What was the cause of the war between Ptolemy Philopater and Antiochus the Great?

How was the dispute settled?

Where did Ptolemy Philopater go after his victory?

C.

He went to Jerusalem, and offered sacrifices in the temple, where he was received by the high-priest, Manasses.<sup>1</sup>

Euergetes signifies benefactor ; and the superstitious Egyptians gave him that name in gratitude for his bringing back to them the idol which Cambyses, king of Persia, had carried to Babylon.<sup>2</sup>

He assisted Aratus, the chief of the Achæan League.<sup>3</sup>

Cleomenes, king of Sparta, after his defeat at Sellasia.<sup>4</sup>

Joseph, the nephew of the high-priest, Onias II.<sup>5</sup>

Soon after Antigonus Doson had made himself master of Sparta ; and it was suspected that he was poisoned by his son, Ptolemy Philopater.<sup>6</sup>

His son, Ptolemy Philopater, who was a monster of wickedness. He murdered his mother, Berenice, and his brother, Magas, and was assisted in his crimes by his minister, Sosibes.<sup>7</sup>

The disputed possession of Syria and Palestine.<sup>8</sup>

The battle of Raphia, in which Antiochus was defeated, decided the point in Ptolemy's favour.<sup>9</sup>

He went to Jerusalem, where he offered sacrifice ;

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 5, and book xvii. sect. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 1.

<sup>8</sup> and <sup>9</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 1.

What effect had this visitation upon Ptolemy Philopater?

Did the reign of Ptolemy Philopater continue long after his peace with Antiochus the Great?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Philopater?

How was Egypt governed during the minority of Ptolemy Epiphanes?

What did the people do with the young king?

Did the Romans accept the charge?

C.

but upon attempting to enter the holy of holies, in spite of the efforts of the high-priest, Simon II., he was struck with terror, and carried out of the temple half dead.<sup>1</sup>

It led him to leave Jerusalem highly exasperated, threatening the Jews with his revenge, and on his return to Egypt, he commenced a cruel persecution, particularly against the Jews of Alexandria, who were settled there by Ptolemy Soter.<sup>2</sup>

No ; he gave himself up from that time to pleasure and excess, and to all the tyranny and cruelty of his disposition, and died at the age of thirty-seven, leaving a son only five years old.<sup>3</sup>

His young son, Ptolemy Epiphanes.<sup>4</sup>

His mother, Arsinoë, had been murdered by Agathocles, and his sister, Agathoclea, who governed Ptolemy Philopater for some time before his death ; and they attempted to get the young king into their power, but the people rose against them and put them to death.<sup>5</sup>

Finding that Antiochus the Great, and Philip, king of Macedon, were conspiring to divide the kingdom of Egypt between them, they offered the guardianship of the young king to the Romans.<sup>6</sup>

Yes ; they immediately appointed Aristomenes his governor and prime minister, and sent orders to Antiochus and Philip to leave Egypt in peace during the minority of their pupil.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. chap. i. sect. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 1, and book xviii. chap. i. sect. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. i.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 2.



Did the Romans do justice to their charge ?

Did Ptolemy Epiphanes disappoint these expectations ?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Epiphanes ?

Who governed during the minority of Ptolemy Philometer ?

How did Ptolemy Philometer conduct himself when he was grown up ?

Who took advantage of the weakness of Ptolemy Philometer ?

C.

Yes; they acted very honourably. Aristomenes was an excellent governor, both of the young king and his subjects, and gave him so good an education there was every reason to hope he would become a good king.<sup>1</sup>

Entirely. He fell into all the vices of his father, and not liking the expostulations of Aristomenes he caused the good old man to be poisoned. The rest of his reign was worthy of the beginning, and he was  
 1) poisoned when only in his twenty-ninth year by his officers, who could no longer tolerate his tyranny.<sup>2</sup>

His son, Ptolemy Philometer, who was only six years old.<sup>3</sup>

His mother, Cleopatra, the daughter of Antiochus the Great, was regent as long as she lived, and acted with great prudence; but after her death, Lenæus, the new regent, involved Egypt in disputes with Antiochus Epiphanes; and Eulæus, the young king's governor, gave him an effeminate education in order to prevent his interfering with the affairs of state.<sup>4</sup>

As might be expected, he was weak, indolent, and given up to pleasure.<sup>5</sup>

His uncle, Antiochus Epiphanes, invaded Egypt, and Ptolemy Philometer was content to live like a prisoner in his own court, and to permit Antiochus to usurp his kingdom.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. i.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 4 and 10.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 10.

<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 2.

Did the Egyptians submit to this usurpation?

How did Ptolemy Physcon support himself against Antiochus Epiphanes?

How did the ambassadors settle their affairs?

How long did the two brothers reign together?

What occasioned the death of Ptolemy Philometer?

What was the character of Ptolemy Philometer?

What arrangement did the Romans make upon Ptolemy Philometer's death?

Did Ptolemy Physcon obey the Romans?

No; they declared the throne vacant, and proclaimed the brother of Ptolemy Philometer king, who was then called Ptolemy Euergetes II.; but, from his gluttony and fat, he afterwards acquired the surname of Physcon.<sup>1</sup>

He appealed to the Romans, who sent ambassadors to settle the affairs of Egypt.<sup>2</sup>

They decreed that the two brothers should reign together, and ordered Antiochus to withdraw his army and leave them in peace.<sup>3</sup>

Till the death of Ptolemy Philometer; but there were frequent quarrels between them, and Physcon made himself universally hated.<sup>4</sup>

He died of a wound received in battle, against Alexander Bala, who had usurped the throne of Syria.<sup>5</sup>

He appears to have had a better disposition than most of his family, and he behaved with extraordinary clemency to his brother Physcon; but he was indolent and fond of pleasure, particularly in the early part of his reign.<sup>6</sup>

They ordered Physcon to marry Cleopatra, the widow of Philometer, and that her infant son should succeed him.<sup>7</sup>

He married Cleopatra, but he stabbed her infant in her arms on the same day.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 2.

<sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. article iii. sect. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 2.

<sup>7</sup> and <sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 4.

How long did Ptolemy Physcon reign ?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Physcon ?

Did Ptolemy Lathyrus continue to reign with Cleopatra ?

Did this partnership continue ?

What was the consequence of this crime ?

What city was destroyed after the return of Ptolemy Lathyrus ?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Lathyrus ?

Did Ptolemy Alexander die on the throne of Egypt ?

2.

Twenty-nine years. He was one of the most cruel and wicked tyrants ever permitted to reign.<sup>1</sup>

He bequeathed his kingdom to his widow, Cleopatra, conjointly with one of her sons. The people insisted upon her sharing the crown with Ptolemy Lathyrus, the elder, and she made Alexander, her younger son, king of Cyprus.<sup>2</sup>

3 Lathyrus offended Cleopatra by assisting the Samaritans contrary to her advice, upon which she obliged him to quit Egypt, and replaced him in the kingdom of Cyprus by his brother Alexander.<sup>3</sup>

Cleopatra resolved to rid herself of Alexander in order to reign alone ; but being apprized of her design, he put her to death.<sup>4</sup>

3 The people expelled the murderer, and recalled Lathyrus.<sup>5</sup>

The city of Thebes, which was built upon the ruins of No Ammon, in Upper Egypt. It was destroyed in consequence of a rebellion which broke out there.<sup>6</sup>

1 His only daughter, Berenice, who took the usual name of Cleopatra, had reigned six months, when Sylla, the Roman dictator, sent Alexander, the nephew of Lathyrus, to take possession of the crown ; it was then agreed that they should marry, and reign jointly ;  
 2 but Alexander put Cleopatra to death nineteen days after their marriage, and reigned alone fifteen years.<sup>7</sup>

No ; the Egyptians hated and expelled him, and

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 5.

<sup>2, 3, 4 and 5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book i. chap. i. and book xix art. iii. sect. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 6.

What became of Ptolemy Alexander ?

Did the Romans accept the legacy ?

Did Ptolemy Auletes reign prosperously ?

What did the Egyptians do upon the flight of Auletes ?

What became of Auletes ?

Did Auletes make a better king upon his return ?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Auletes ?

How old were Ptolemy and Cleopatra when they began to reign ?

How did Cleopatra conduct herself ?

Where was Pompey at this time ?

placed Ptolemy Auletes, or the Flute Player, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, on the throne.<sup>1</sup>

He retired to Tyre, where he died, and bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.<sup>2</sup>

Not immediately; but it gave them a pretence to interfere in the affairs of Egypt, and Julius Cæsar, when consul, obliged Ptolemy Auletes to pay an enormous sum in return for being acknowledged king.<sup>3</sup>

No; he was a great tyrant, which occasioned a rebellion, and he was obliged to take flight.<sup>4</sup>

They thought he was dead, and placed his daughter, Berenice, on the throne.<sup>5</sup>

He went to Rome, and appealed to the senate, who sent Gubernus and Mark Antony to reinstate him.<sup>6</sup>

No; he put Berenice to death for having reigned during his exile, and continued to be a cruel, suspicious tyrant till his death.<sup>7</sup>

He bequeathed the kingdom to Cleopatra, his eldest daughter, and Ptolemy Dionysius, his eldest son, under the tuition of the Roman senate, who appointed Pompey their guardian.<sup>8</sup>

Cleopatra was seventeen years old, and Ptolemy Dionysius some years younger.<sup>9</sup>

Finding that the ministers gave her no share of the government, Cleopatra escaped to Syria, in order to raise troops and assert her rights.<sup>10</sup>

It was just at this time that Pompey, after his defeat at Pharsalia, fled to Egypt, where he expected to

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 7.

<sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, <sup>8</sup> and <sup>9</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxiii. sect. 1.

<sup>10</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxiii. sect. 2.



What was the consequence of this perfidy ?

What became of Ptolemy Dionysius ?

Who succeeded Ptolemy Dionysius ?

How did Cleopatra behave upon the throne ?

How did Cleopatra conduct herself in regard to the Romans after the death of Cæsar ?

What happened to Cleopatra after the triumph of the Triumvirate at Philippi ?

How did Cleopatra act upon this ?

find a secure asylum ; but the ungrateful king and his infamous court received him treacherously, and murdered him within sight of his wife.<sup>1</sup>

Julius Cæsar, who arrived soon after in pursuit of Pompey, was very angry, and obliged Ptolemy to receive and reinstate Cleopatra.<sup>2</sup>

He was defeated in a battle against Cæsar, and, endeavouring to escape in a boat, he was drowned in the Nile.<sup>3</sup>

Cæsar gave the throne to Cleopatra and her younger brother.<sup>4</sup>

Her conduct was a mixture of extravagance, vice, cruelty, and ambition. After the death of Julius Cæsar, she poisoned her young brother to secure the throne to herself.<sup>5</sup>

She declared herself in favour of the Triumvirate, and sent troops to their assistance, which fell into the hands of Cassius, and the other conspirators, who had taken up arms against the Triumvirate.<sup>6</sup>

Mark Antony being deputed to establish the authority of the Triumvirate in all the countries dependant upon Rome in Asia and Egypt, cited Cleopatra to appear before him at Tarsus in Cilicia to account for having sent troops to Cassius.<sup>7</sup>

She went to Tarsus in great state, justified herself respecting the troops, and captivated Antony to such a degree that he gave up all his duties to devote himself to her.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxiii. sect. 2.

<sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, and <sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxiii. sect. 3.

What was the consequence of Antony's infatuation?

.....

Who gained the victory?

What followed the battle of Actium?

What became of Antony?

What became of Cleopatra?

How did Octavius settle the affairs of Egypt after her death?

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*Kingdom of Syria.*

Who were the kings of Syria?

It incensed Octavius Cæsar, who advanced with the Roman fleet against him, to the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, near the city of Actium, where he was met by Antony's and the Egyptian fleet.<sup>1</sup>

It was at first doubtful ; but, in the middle of the battle, Cleopatra took flight, and drew off all the Egyptian squadron ; upon the sight of which, Antony followed her, and abandoned the contest.<sup>2</sup>

Octavius followed Antony to Alexandria, and the city was betrayed into his hands by Cleopatra, who wished to make her peace with him at the expense of Antony, who had lost every thing for her sake.<sup>3</sup>

Full of grief, rage, and despair, he killed himself.<sup>4</sup>

She attempted in vain to captivate Octavius as she had done Julius Cæsar and Antony ; but finding that he was resolved to carry her to Rome as a captive to adorn his triumph, she killed herself by applying an asp to her arm.<sup>5</sup>

He took possession of Egypt, which then was reduced to a Roman province, and governed by a prefect sent from Rome.<sup>6</sup>

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*Kingdom of Syria.*

Seleucus I., Nicator, the son of Antiochus.

Antiochus I., Soter, son of Seleucus.

Antiochus II., Theos, son of Soter.

Seleucus II., Callinicus, son of Theos.

Seleucus III., Ceraunus, son of Seleucus Callinicus.

Antiochus III., the Great, son of Seleucus Callinicus.

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxiii. sect. 3.



C.

Seleucus IV., Philopater, son of Antiochus the Great.

Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, son of Antiochus the Great.

Antiochus V., Eupator, son of Epiphanes.

Demetrius Soter, son of Seleucus Philopater.

Alexander Bala, an impostor, who personated Alexander, son of Antiochus Epiphanes.

Demetrius II., Nicanor, son of Demetrius Soter.

Antiochus VI., son of Alexander Bala, proclaimed by Tryphon.

Diodotus, or Tryphon, governor of Antioch.

Antiochus VII., Sidetes, younger son of Demetrius Soter.

Demetrius Nicanor restored.

Alexander Zebina, an impostor, who personated the son of Alexander Bala.

Antiochus VIII., Grypus, son of Cleopatra and Demetrius Nicanor.

Seleucus, the twins Antiochus and Philip, Demetrius Eucher, and Antiochus Dionysius, five sons of Grypus.

Kings of Cœlesyria.

Antiochus IX., Cyzenicus, son of Antiochus Sidetes and Cleopatra.

Antiochus X., Pius, son of Antiochus Cyzenicus.

Tigranes, king of Armenia.

Antiochus Asiaticus, the grandson of Antiochus Cyzenicus.

Dethroned by Pompey, when Syria was reduced to a Roman province.

<sup>1</sup> Blair's Chronological Tables

**Who was the first king of Syria after the battle of Ipsus ?**

**Did Seleucus continue to reign peaceably over his own dominions ?**

**How long did Seleucus Nicator reign ?**

**Why was Seleucus surnamed Nicator ?**

**Who succeeded Seleucus ?**

**How did Antiochus Soter govern Syria ?**

**Who succeeded Antiochus Soter ?**

**What were the events of his reign ?**

2.

Seleucus I., Nicator, or victorious, the son of Antiochus. He had reigned over Babylon and great part of the country round it eleven years before the battle of Ipsus; but at the treaty made immediately after, he became possessed of all the conquests of Alexander in India, which constituted the Persian empire.<sup>1</sup>

No; he deprived Demetrius Poliorcetes, the exiled king of Macedon, of Cilicia, and took him prisoner; and he afterwards defeated and killed Lysimachus, king of Thrace, who had taken possession of Macedonia.<sup>2</sup>

He had reigned thirty-one years with great glory, when he was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who usurped the throne of Macedon.<sup>3</sup>

Nicator signifies conqueror; and Seleucus having conquered all who opposed him, and remained the last of Alexander's generals, took that title.<sup>4</sup>

His son, Antiochus Soter, succeeded to the kingdom of Syria, and after the death of Ptolemy Ceraunus, he had the moderation to leave Macedonia with Antigonus Gonatus, the son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, to whom he also gave his sister, Phila, in marriage.<sup>5</sup>

His reign was prosperous and glorious. He drove back the Gauls, from which his subjects gave him the title of *Soter*, or *Saviour*.<sup>6</sup>

His son, Antiochus Theos, or God.<sup>7</sup>

After having been some time at war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, they made peace, and Antiochus married Ptolemy's daughter, Berenice.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 1.

<sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 5.

<sup>7</sup> and <sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 8.



**What prophecy was fulfilled by this marriage ?**

**What events followed this union, in which the fulfilment of this prophecy may be traced ?**

**Who succeeded Antiochus Theos ?**

**What became of Berenice ?**

**What kingdoms were dismembered from the Syrian empire during the reigns of Seleucus Callinicus and his predecessor ?**

**Did Seleucus Callinicus resign all these provinces without resistance ?**

3.

That of Daniel, of the marriage between the king of the North, and the daughter of the king of the South.<sup>1</sup>

Antiochus Theos put away his first wife, Laodicea, to marry Berenice ; but when Ptolemy Philadelphus died, he repudiated Berenice, and took Laodicea again, who soon afterwards poisoned him.<sup>2</sup>

5 Seleucus II., *Callinicus*, the son of Antiochus and Laodicea. *Callinicus*, ironically to express his very unfortunate reign, and *Pogon*, from his long beard.<sup>3</sup>

Laodicea had no sooner placed her son upon the throne than she caused Berenice and her infant son to be murdered, before her brother, Ptolemy Euergetes, could come to her assistance ; but he revenged her by putting Laodicea to death.<sup>4</sup>

In the beginning of his reign, Seleucus was at war with Ptolemy Euergetes, and afterwards with his brother, Antiochus Hierax ; and while he was thus neglecting his kingdom, Eumenes, prince of Pergamos, and Attalus, his successor, established the kingdom of Pergamos ; Arsaces possessed himself of Parthia and Hicania, and founded the kingdom of Parthia ; and Theodotus, from governor, had become king, of Bactria, during the reign of Antiochus Theos.<sup>5</sup>

Seleucus Callinicus attacked Arsaces, but was taken prisoner, and remained in captivity with the Parthians ; till his death, occasioned by a fall from his horse.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. ii. sect. 8 ; Daniel xi. 5, 6.

<sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvi. chap. iii. sect. 1.

Who succeeded Seleucus Callinicus ?

What war did Seleucus Callinicus undertake ?

Who at this time preserved the Syrian empire from anarchy ?

Who succeeded Seleucus Ceraunus ?

What were the events of the early part of the reign of Antiochus the Great ?

In what war was Antiochus III. most successful ?

Did Antiochus remain at peace after this triumph ?

Did this ambitious plan succeed ?

In what war did Antiochus next engage ?

C.

Seleucus III., Ceraunus, his eldest son, who was weak both in body and mind.<sup>1</sup>

He marched against Attalus, king of Pergamos, but being despised for his weakness, he was, after a reign of three years, poisoned by two of his officers.<sup>2</sup>

Achæus, the cousin of Seleucus, who kept the soldiers in subjection, and refused the crown, in order to preserve it for the rightful heir.<sup>3</sup>

3 His brother, Antiochus III., then aged fifteen, who was called the Great.<sup>4</sup>

7 He sacrificed his best general, Epigenes, to the jealousy of his minister, Hermias. He was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater, in the battle of Raphia, and turning his arms against Achæus, who had rebelled, he forgot all his former obligations, and put him to death.<sup>5</sup>

In his expedition to the East, in which he recovered the provinces he had lost by the rebellion of Achæus; and after making peace with Arsaces, he returned triumphant to Antioch.<sup>6</sup>

No; upon the death of Ptolemy Philopater, he made an alliance with Philip, king of Macedon, to invade Egypt, and seized upon Cœlosyria and Palestine.<sup>7</sup>

The Egyptians appealed to the Romans, who sent ambassadors to Antiochus and Philip, and compelled them to make peace with the young king, Ptolemy Epiphanes.<sup>8</sup>

After making peace with Ptolemy Epiphanes, and giving him his daughter, Cleopatra, in marriage, he

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 1.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. sect. 8.

<sup>7</sup> and <sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 1.

What remarkable person took refuge with Antiochus at the time he was demurring upon a war with the Romans ?

What are the circumstances attending the death of Antiochus ?

Did Antiochus III. deserve the title of Great ?

What prophecies are found to be accomplished in the actions of Antiochus the Great ?

What Roman general defeated Antiochus the Great ?

Who succeeded Antiochus the Great ?

What were the events of the reign of Seleucus Philopater ?

C.

attempted to make himself master of all Asia Minor, and involved himself in a war with the Romans, which ended in his defeat.<sup>1</sup>

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, whose presence encouraged Antiochus to make war upon the Romans, but he did not pay sufficient attention to the councils and experience of his guest.<sup>2</sup>

After his final defeat near Magnesia, the Romans imposed an enormous tribute upon Antiochus, and sent his sons, Antiochus and Demetrius, to Rome as hostages. In order to pay, he attempted to plunder the temple of Jupiter Belus at Elymais, which so incensed the people that they rose against him, and killed him, with all his followers.<sup>3</sup>

He was the best and most able king of his time: he was humane and liberal, the patron of learning, and the friend of merit; he published an edict, ordering his subjects never to obey, except his commands were consistent with the laws of the country.<sup>4</sup>

Those in Daniel xi. 10—19.<sup>5</sup>

Scipio Asiaticus, the brother of Scipio Africanus, who had lately defeated the Carthaginians, and put an end to the second Punic war.<sup>6</sup>

His eldest son, Seleucus IV., Philopater.<sup>7</sup>

His empire had been weakened by the Romans when he came to the throne, and the yearly tribute of

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 24—27.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 4.

<sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 7.

<sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. i. sect. 9.

**Who succeeded Seleucus Philopater ?**

**What did Antiochus Epiphanes do at the beginning of his reign ?**

**What act of injustice did he commit when he was settled upon the throne ?**

**What impious and horrible cruelties did Antiochus IV. practice after this ?**

**Did the Egyptians submit to the government of Antiochus IV. ?**

**Did the Romans interfere ?**

**When obliged to leave Egypt, upon whom did Antiochus Epiphanes wreak his vengeance ?**



C.

a thousand talents concurred in lessening his power and consequence among the nations. After a reign of twelve years, he was poisoned by his minister, Heliodorus, the same who had attempted to plunder the temple of Jerusalem.<sup>1</sup>

- 5 His brother, Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, who was then at Rome, where he had been sent a hostage, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great.<sup>2</sup>

He applied to Eumenes, king of Pergamos, for assistance against Heliodorus, who had usurped the throne before the return of Antiochus from Rome.<sup>3</sup>

He attacked his nephew, Ptolemy Philometer, made himself master of Egypt, and got possession of the young King's person.<sup>4</sup>

He besieged and took Jerusalem by storm, profaned and plundered the temple, massacred forty thousand of the Jews, and sold as many more for slaves.<sup>5</sup>

No; they placed Ptolemy Physcon, the younger brother of Ptolemy Philometer, on the throne, and appealed to the Romans for protection.<sup>6</sup>

They sent Popilius to Egypt, who obliged Antiochus Epiphanes to restore all his conquests, and make peace with the two brothers, whom the Romans decreed should reign jointly.<sup>7</sup>

Upon the Jews, who had preferred the Egyptian to the Syrian government. He sent his general, Apollonius, to Jerusalem, who committed the most horrible massacres, and issued an edict to abolish the worship of the true God under pain of death.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 2.

<sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 3.



Did the Jews submit to this decree?

What saved the Jews from destruction at this dreadful time?

What did Antiochus, when he heard of the resistance of the Jews?

What occurred to stop Antiochus?

What notice was taken of the manner of his death?

What was the character of Antiochus Epiphanes?

C.

No, and their steady refusal subjected them to the most terrible persecution, and excited the utmost rage of Antiochus, whom they called Epimanes, or furious, against them.<sup>1</sup>

The zeal and courage of Mattathias, the Asmonean, and his sons, the Maccabees, who rallied a few of the faithful Jews, and trusting in the assistance of the Most High, attacked and defeated the army of Antiochus.<sup>2</sup>

Antiochus was then in Persia, levying the Roman tribute, but he set out instantly, greatly enraged, and threatening, as he went, he would make Jerusalem a sepulchre for the whole Jewish nation.<sup>3</sup>

He was struck by the hand of God in his way, fell, in excess of pain, violently out of his chariot, and after suffering inexpressible torments, he died in the greatest agony at Tabæ, in the confines of Persia and Babylon.<sup>4</sup>

The illness and death of Antiochus Epiphanes were so extraordinary, that the Pagans attributed them to the judgment of heaven upon his attempt to plunder the temple of Diana ; but the Jews saw in it the wrath of Almighty God exerted to punish Antiochus for the profanation of His temple, and to save His people.<sup>5</sup>

He was a cruel, impious tyrant, and though he assumed the title of Epiphanes, or illustrious, he deserved that of Epimanes, given to him by the Jews, which signifies mad or furious.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. iii. sect. 8.

<sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 2, 3.

What prophecies relate to Antiochus Epiphanes?

Who succeeded Antiochus Epiphanes?

Who claimed the kingdom, and dethroned Antiochus Eupator?

Did Demetrius make a good king?

Who conspired against Demetrius Soter?

How did the conspirators against Demetrius proceed?

Who succeeded Demetrius Soter?

C.

His Egyptian war is foretold in the eleventh, and his persecutions of the Jews in the eighth and eleventh, chapters of Daniel.<sup>1</sup>

- 4 His son, Antiochus V., Eupator, who was as wicked as his father. He continued the war with the Jews in person, but was defeated by Judas Maccabæus, and obliged to make peace.<sup>2</sup>

- 2 Demetrius, the son of Seleucus Philopater, who escaped from Rome, where he had been sent as a hostage. The Syrians, discontented with Antiochus Eupator, delivered him up to his uncle, Demetrius, who put him to death.<sup>3</sup>

The people gave him the title of Soter; but as soon as he was settled on the throne, he abandoned himself to drinking and idleness.<sup>4</sup>

Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt. Holophernes, king of Cappadocia, and Attalus, king of Pergamos, entered into a conspiracy to raise an impostor to the throne.<sup>5</sup>

- They instructed a youth of low birth to personate Alexander, the son of Antiochus Epiphanes. The Syrians, disgusted with Demetrius, readily adopted him; the Romans acknowledged him, and, assisted by Ptolemy, he raised an army. Demetrius made opposition, and was killed in battle.<sup>6</sup>

The impostor, Alexander Balas, who soon after married Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy Philometer.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xviii. chap. ii. sect. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 2.

<sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup> Rollin's Ancient History book xix. art. iii. sect. 3.

Did Alexander Balas prove a good king ?

Who disputed the throne with Alexander Balas ?

With what success did Demetrius oppose Alexander Balas ?

Who succeeded Alexander Balas ?

Who took advantage of this general discontent ?

What became of Demetrius Nicanor ?

How did Mithridates treat his prisoner ?

How did Tryphon act as regent for the young Antiochus VI. ?

2.

He fell into as many vices as his predecessors, and was as bad a king as any one of them.<sup>1</sup>

Demetrius II., son of Demetrius Soter.<sup>2</sup>

Ptolemy Philometer was coming to the assistance of Alexander, when hearing that a plot was formed to kill him, he took his daughter away, and gave her to Demetrius. The Syrians having joined them, Alexander risked a battle, lost it, and fled to Arabia, where they cut off his head and sent it to Ptolemy, who died a few days after of a wound he had received in the battle.<sup>3</sup>

Demetrius II., Nicanor, who proved so cruel a tyrant that his subjects hated him, and were ready to join any one against him.<sup>4</sup>

Tryphon, governor of Antioch, proposed the infant son of Alexander Balas, who was immediately proclaimed king, under the name of Antiochus VI.<sup>5</sup>

He retired to Laodicea, where he indulged in his usual idle pleasures till he was called upon to check the progress of Mithridates, king of Parthia; at first Demetrius defeated the Parthians, but afterwards fell into an ambuscade and was taken prisoner.<sup>6</sup>

Very kindly; he treated him as a king, and gave him his daughter, Rhodogyne, in marriage.<sup>7</sup>

Tryphon was intent upon usurping the kingdom. Having removed every obstacle, he put Jonathan Maccabæus to death, of whose probity he was afraid; and seeing Demetrius Nicanor a prisoner, he killed  
3 Antiochus VI., and declared himself king in his stead.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 3.

<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup> and <sup>8</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 4.

Who disputed the throne with Diodotus, afterwards called Tryphon?

How was Antiochus Sidetes enabled to make head against Tryphon?

With what success did Antiochus Sidetes attack Tryphon?

What expedition did Antiochus Sidetes undertake?

What was the melancholy end of this expedition?

What was the character of Antiochus Sidetes?

Who succeeded Antiochus Sidetes?

Had Demetrius Nicanor improved by his misfortunes?

What rebellion was formed against Demetrius Nicanor?

C.

Antiochus VII., called Sidetes, the younger son of Demetrius Soter.<sup>1</sup>

On hearing her husband, Demetrius Nicanor, had married Rhodogyne, Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy Philometer, married Antiochus, (his brother-in-law,) and furnished him with troops and money to assert his claims.<sup>2</sup>

- ) Antiochus Sidetes defeated and killed Tryphon, and took undisputed possession of that part of his brother's dominions of which Tryphon had deprived him.<sup>3</sup>

He marched against Phraates, king of Parthia, and after defeating him in three battles, retook Babylonia and Media.<sup>4</sup>

The troops being separated into winter quarters, the Parthians, with the inhabitants of the country, fell upon them, and massacred the king and all his army.<sup>5</sup>

He was a very amiable prince, possessed of many excellent qualities, so that his death was deeply lamented.<sup>6</sup>

- ) Demetrius Nicanor was released by Phraates after his defeat by Antiochus Sidetes, and recovered the throne.<sup>7</sup>

No; he returned a monster of cruelty and tyranny.<sup>8</sup>

Ptolemy Physcon set up an impostor, called Alexander Zebina, as the son of Alexander Balas, and assisted him with troops; the Syrians joined him, and in a battle near Damascus, Demetrius was defeated, and afterwards killed at Tyre.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 4.

<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, <sup>8</sup> and <sup>9</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 5.



Who succeeded Demetrius Nicanor ?

Did Demetrius Nicanor leave no sons, that Cleopatra reigned after his death ?

What became of Zebina ?

Did Antiochus Grypus continue to reign with Cleopatra ?

What occasioned fresh disturbances in the kingdom ?

How did the quarrel between the brothers end ?

Alexander Zebina reigned over part of the kingdom; but Cleopatra, who had returned to Demetrius Nicanor after the death of Antiochus Sidetes, kept part of it for herself.<sup>1</sup>

He left two sons. The eldest, Seleucus, caused himself to be declared king, upon which the ambitious Cleopatra stabbed him. She afterwards nominally shared the throne with Antiochus, her younger son, surnamed Grypus.<sup>2</sup>

Ptolemy Physcon, who had raised him, quarrelled with him, made friends with his niece, Cleopatra, and gave his daughter, Tryphena, in marriage to her son, Antiochus Grypus, and by his help Grypus defeated Zebina, who was soon after killed.<sup>3</sup>

After the death of Zebina, Antiochus resolved to assume the reins of government, upon which Cleopatra attempted to poison him, but being discovered, he forced her to swallow the draught, and succeeded to the throne.<sup>4</sup>

Cleopatra had a son by Antiochus Sidetes, who was called the Cyzenicus, from the city of Cyzicus, where he was educated. Grypus wished to poison him, but his design being discovered, Cyzenicus took up arms and asserted his claim to the kingdom.<sup>5</sup>

After some years fighting, they shared the kingdom: Antiochus Grypus kept Syria, and lived at Antioch; Antiochus Cyzicus took Cœlesyria, and Phœnicia, and made Damascus his capital.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 5.

<sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 6.

Did this arrangement produce peace ?

Whom did the Syrians choose for their king ?

Did the change of dynasty produce the expected good effects ?

Who was the last king of Syria ?

C.

3 No; upon the death of Antiochus Grypus, B.C. 112, Cyzenicus made war against his nephews, and the children of the two brothers produced so many claimants to the throne, and their separate friends and parties occasioned so many wars and disturbances, that the Syrians resolved to put an end to the reign of the Seleucidæ, and submit to some foreign prince who should protect them from their enemies, and give them peace at home.<sup>1</sup>

4 Tigranes, king of Armenia, who reigned over Syria eighteen years.<sup>2</sup>

By no means; Tigranes married the daughter of Mithridates, king of Pontus, and thus became involved in war with the Romans, and was finally obliged to submit to Pompey, who allowed him to retain possession of Armenia.<sup>3</sup>

5 Antiochus Asiaticus, the grandson of Antiochus Cyzicus, who was permitted by the Roman general, Lucullus, to reign over part of Syria when Tigranes abandoned it; but Pompey deprived him of his kingdom, and reduced Syria to a Roman province.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxii. art. i. sect. 1, 3, and 4.

<sup>4</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xix. art. iii. sect. 7.

*Smaller Asiatic Kingdoms.*

What smaller kingdom maintained its independence in Asia after the battle of Ipsus ?

Did the kingdom of Pontus continue to preserve its independence ?

Who was the most famous king of Pontus ?

When was the kingdom of Pergamus separated from the empire of Alexander ?

Who were the successors of Philetærus ?

What other kingdoms were dismembered from the Syrian ?

Who founded the Parthian empire ?

*Smaller Asiatic Kingdoms.*

The kingdom of Pontus, in Asia Minor, whose king, Mithridates I., had submitted to Alexander, and retained the sovereignty.<sup>1</sup>

It never formed part of the kingdom of Syria.

Mithridates VII., called Eupator and the Great. He was the determined enemy of the Romans, and resisted their power for thirty years. He had reigned sixty-six years, when he killed himself to avoid falling into the hands of Pompey.<sup>2</sup>

After the battle of Ipsus, Philetærus, a slave, was entrusted by Lysimachus, king of Thrace, with the city of Pergamus and the treasures deposited in the castle, of which he became master at the death of that prince.<sup>3</sup>

He was succeeded by six kings, the last of whom, Attalus III., Philomater, having no children, bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, and Pergamus became a Roman province in the same year that Tiberius Gracchus, the tribune of the people, was put to death.<sup>4</sup>

The principal were those of Parthia, Bythinia, Capadocia, and Armenia.

Arsaces wrested Parthia out of the hands of Antiochus Theos.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, Preface, p. 143, and book xv. sect. 4.

<sup>3</sup> and <sup>4</sup> Rollin, Preface, p. 142.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin, book xx. art. ii.

Did the kings of Parthia maintain their independence ?

What unfortunate expedition did the Romans make against Parthia ?

Did not the Romans revenge themselves ?

Who founded the kingdom of Cappadocia ?

How long did the kingdom of Cappadocia last ?

Who founded the kingdom of Bithynia ?

C.

Completely. Seleucus Callinicus endeavoured to subdue the Parthians, but was taken prisoner by them.

- 1 They obliged Antiochus the Great to make a treaty
- 1 with them. Their king, Mithridates, took Demetrius
- 1 Nicanor, prisoner. Phraates killed Antiochus Sidetes, and destroyed his army, and they gave the Romans more trouble than any other nation.<sup>1</sup>

- 3 Crassus attacked Parthia, was totally defeated, and killed, with his son, at the battle of Carræ.<sup>2</sup>

- 3 Ventidius, under Antony, the triumvir, gained three battles against the Parthians, and killed Pacorus, the king's eldest son; but the nation never submitted to the Romans, and they continued independent 250 years after Christ.<sup>3</sup>

- 0 Ariarathes III., the native prince, defeated the Macedonians, and re-ascended the throne of his ancestors, after the death of Perdiccas and Eumenes, to whom Cappadocia was allotted at the first division of the empire of Alexander.<sup>4</sup>

The Cappadocians became allies of the Romans, and continued independent, till their last king, Archelaus, gave offence to the emperor Tiberius, and soon after the close of the Ninth Period Cappadocia became a Roman province.<sup>5</sup>

- 1 It was founded by Zapetus whilst Alexander was extending his conquests in the East, and continued as a separate kingdom till Nicomedes III. bequeathed it to the Romans.<sup>6</sup>

1, 2 and 3 Rollin's Ancient History, book xx. art. ii.

4 and 5 Rollin's Ancient History, book xx. art. iii.

6 Rollin's Ancient History, Preface, p. 141.



When was Armenia dismembered from the Syrian empire ?

How long did Armenia continue independent ?

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*Carthage.*

Did Carthage continue to flourish in peace during the Ninth Period ?

Who was Agathocles ?

How did the war terminate ?

By whom were the Carthaginians in Sicily attacked after the death of Agathocles ?

After the departure of Pyrrhus, what new enemy appeared against the Carthaginians ?

C.

- 3 Under Antiochus the Great, Artaxias and Zadriades, two of his generals, established themselves in Armenia with his permission, and after his defeat they adhered to the Romans, who acknowledged them as kings.<sup>1</sup>

Till Tigranes the most considerable of their kings, who was elected king of Syria, married the daughter of Mithridates, king of Pontus, joined him in the war against the Romans, and was obliged to submit to Pompey.<sup>2</sup>

---

*Carthage.*

- 3 The first thing that occurred to disturb the Carthaginians was the war of Agathocles in Sicily, and his invasion of Carthage.

A low Sicilian, who by the help of the Carthaginians, made himself tyrant of Syracuse, and then turned his arms against them.

- 9 He was at last defeated, and died miserably.

By Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who took many of their towns, but on his departure they returned to their former masters.

The Romans, who were become sufficiently powerful to carry their arms out of Italy, and coveted the possession of Sicily.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxii. chap. i. sect. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xxii. chap. i. sect. 4.

What was the pretext for war between the Romans and Carthaginians ?

How was this war named ?

How long did the first Punic war last ?

How did the first Punic war end ?

Who were the most famous Carthaginian generals in the first Punic war ?

What disturbed the Carthaginians at home after they had made peace with Rome ?

What was the consequence of the revolt of the mercenaries at Carthage ?

Who took possession of Sardinia ?

After the loss of Sicily and Sardinia, into what country did the Carthaginians extend their dominion ?

What occasioned the second Punic war ?

Where was the second Punic war principally carried on ?

What obliged Hannibal to leave Italy ?

.

The request of the Mamertines (who had taken possession of Messina) for assistance.

The first Punic War.

About twenty-three years.

The Carthaginians were defeated, and sued for peace.

Hanno and Hamilcar, (surnamed Barca,) the father of the famous Hannibal.

The revolt of their mercenary troops, under Spendius and Matho, which lasted three years and a-half.

The mercenaries in Sardinia imitated their example, and occasioned the loss of that island to the Carthaginians.

The Romans, who by a second treaty forced the Carthaginians to relinquish it.

Into Spain, under Hamilcar and Asdrubal and Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar.

The ostensible cause was the destruction of Saguntum, a neutral city in Spain, which was in alliance with the Romans ; but the injustice and oppression of the Romans in regard to Sardinia, induced Hannibal to make reprisals.

In Italy. Hannibal marched from New Carthage through Gaul, crossed the Alps, defeated the Romans at Ticinum, Trebia, Thrasimene, and Cannæ, and maintained himself in Italy during sixteen years.

The invasion of Pub. Cor. Scipio, who, having conquered Spain, and being elected consul, crossed over into Africa, where he defeated Syphax, king of Numidia, and the Carthaginian army. which occasioned Hannibal's recal.

What put an end to the second Punic war ?

What became of Hannibal ?

In what state did Carthage continue after the second Punic war ?

What gave rise to the third Punic war ?

How did the third Punic war begin, and when did it end ?

---

*Europe.*

What was the general state of Europe during the Ninth Period ?

What had become of the descendants of Gomer and Togarmah ?

C.

- 1 The battle of Zama, in which Scipio defeated Hannibal, and obliged the Carthaginians to submit to very ignominious terms.
- 5 The Romans ungenerously pursuing him, he took refuge with Antiochus the Great, and after his defeat,
- 3 with Prusias, king of Bithynia, but the vengeance of the Romans still following him, he swallowed poison.

There was an interval of peace with Rome of forty-nine years, and the Carthaginians endeavoured by all possible means to avoid another war.

The jealousy of the Romans, who considered Carthage as their rival, and were determined to destroy it.

- 9 The Romans declared war and besieged Carthage,
- 6 which was finally destroyed at the end of three years, after a glorious resistance, by Scipio Æmilianus.

*Europe.*

Excepting Greece and Rome, and the cities they had colonised, Europe was very little known, and its inhabitants were called barbarians by the more civilised nations.

They had increased into great and warlike nations, but had lost the true religion, and continued in a wild and semi-barbarous state.

<sup>1</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book ii. chap. ii.

What nation sprang from the Celts ?

What name did the Romans give to the Celts in Spain ?

By what name were the Celtic nations known to the Romans ?

By whom were the Gauls subdued ?

Did the Celtic nations continue subject to Rome ?

The Celts spread over the greater part of Europe, and, under the various names of Huns, Vandals, Goths, &c., mingled with the original inhabitants. They peopled France, Germany, Spain, and the north of Italy, and are supposed to have peopled Britain also.<sup>1</sup>

When the Romans attacked the Carthaginians in Spain, they found the country near the river Iberus peopled by the Celts, called Celtiberi, by which name the Romans continued to distinguish them, and that part of Spain now Arragon, they named Celtiberia.<sup>2</sup>

The Romans called them all Gauls, and distinguished them by their situation.

- 10 The Romans waged perpetual war with them from the time of the invasion of Brennus in the Eighth Period, till at last, during the time of the first triumvirate, Julius Cæsar subdued and reduced the greater part to Roman provinces.

Till the dissolution of the Western Empire, A.D. 476, when these barbarians broke in on every side, dividing the empire of Rome, and founding the modern kingdoms of Europe ; but, at the termination of the Ninth Period, the Romans still held them in subjection.

<sup>1</sup> Lempriere's Dictionary. Sharon Turner.

<sup>2</sup> Celts. Celtiberia.



*Rome.*

In what war were the Romans engaged at the commencement of the Ninth Period?

In what other war were the Romans involved previous to the end of the Samnite war?

Who were the Tarentines, and what did they to occasion the war?

Whom did the Tarentines invite to their assistance?

What was the issue of the Tarentine war?

What Roman generals signalised themselves in the Tarentine war?

What was the next war in which the Romans engaged?

What led to the first Punic war?

C.

*Rome.*

- 31 In the Samnite war, which lasted more than forty years, and in which the Romans, though they were in the end victorious, met with more disasters than had ever before befallen them.<sup>1</sup>
- 31 In the Tarentine war.<sup>2</sup>

The Tarentines were a colony of degenerate Spartans. They ill-treated some Roman mariners, and refused to give satisfaction to the senate for the affront offered to the Roman people.<sup>3</sup>

- 30 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.<sup>4</sup>

Pyrrhus was expelled Italy, and though the contest had been very arduous, the Romans considered  
'4 themselves amply rewarded by their triumph over him, and their having reduced all Italy to subjection.<sup>5</sup>

Fabricius, who was equally famous for his fidelity in withstanding all the bribes of Pyrrhus, and for his generosity in rejecting the offer of the Physician to put an end to the war by administering poison to the king; and Curius Dentatus, who gained the last signal victory over Pyrrhus at Maleventum.<sup>6</sup>

- 14 The first Punic or Carthaginian war.<sup>7</sup>

The Mamertines, a people of Campania, invited the

<sup>1</sup> Morell's Studies in History. Rome, essay ii.

<sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup> Morell's Studies in History. Rome, essay iii.

<sup>7</sup> Morell's Studies in History. Rome, essay iv.

In what new mode of warfare did the Romans engage at this time ?

What Roman commander gained the first naval victory ?

In what hazardous expedition did the Romans engage ?

What success attended the Romans in Africa ?

Did this defeat put an end to the war ?

Whom did the Carthaginians send with their ambassadors ?

What was the conduct of Regulus at Rome ?

3.

Romans to assist them in an unjustifiable attempt to seize upon Messina, a Sicilian town, allied to Syracuse. The Syracusans sought assistance from the Carthaginians, who had long desired to gain the entire possession of that island, and accordingly sent Hanno and Hannibal to oppose this invasion; when, the Syracusans, repenting of this alliance, joined the Romans, and a contest was for some time carried on in the island.<sup>1</sup>

They began to concern themselves in naval affairs, and built a fleet for the purpose of disputing the empire of the sea with the Carthaginians.<sup>2</sup>

10 The consul Duillius, who obtained a complete victory over the Carthaginian fleet.<sup>3</sup>

They passed over into Africa under the command of Regulus.<sup>4</sup>

Regulus was at first victorious, but the Carthaginians being assisted by some Spartan troops under 6 Xantippus, the Roman army was defeated, and Regulus himself taken prisoner.<sup>5</sup>

It only excited the Romans to greater exertions; they attacked the Carthaginians by sea and land, who being defeated, sent an embassy to Rome to propose terms of peace.<sup>6</sup>

Regulus, under a promise to return if peace was not concluded.<sup>7</sup>

He advised the senate against making peace, and returned to Carthage, when he was put to a cruel death.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, <sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, and <sup>8</sup> Morell. Essay iv. Rollin's Ancient History, book ii. chap. ii.

How was the first Punic war ended ?

What affront did the Romans about this time receive in Illyria ?

What revenge did the Romans take for this affront ?

Where is Illyria ?

What was the state of its inhabitants ?

With what other uncivilized nation were the Romans also at war about this time ?

What led to a renewal of the war between the Romans and Carthaginians ?

How did the second Punic war begin ?

What success attended Hannibal in the invasion of Italy ?

What success had the Romans in Greece while Hannibal continued in Italy ?

C.

By a treaty with the Carthaginians, in which they gave up all claim to Sicily, and the other islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and agreed to pay a large tribute to the Romans.<sup>1</sup>

Teuta, the Queen of Illyria, caused the Roman ambassadors, who had been sent to obtain redress for some injuries committed by the Illyrians, to be murdered.<sup>2</sup>

War was declared, the Illyrians were defeated and obliged to submit to the Romans, though they were not entirely reduced till the time of Augustus.<sup>3</sup>

Illyria is situated to the north of Pannonia on the coast of the Adriatic.<sup>4</sup>

They were great pirates, rude and uncivilized.<sup>5</sup>

With the Gauls, whom they defeated in two battles, and obliged to sue for peace.

The siege of Saguntum in Spain, by Hannibal, the son of Hamilcar.

Hannibal, having marched through Spain and Gaul, crossed the Alps and invaded Italy.

At first he was successful in every engagement, and the Roman army was totally defeated at the battle of Cannæ, after which Hannibal wintered in Campania, and his affairs declined from this time. He supported himself in Italy nearly fifteen years.

Philip, King of Macedon, was defeated by the

<sup>1</sup> Morell. Essay iv. ; Rollin's Ancient History, book ii. chap. ii.

<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. chap. iii. sect. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Ancient Atlas.

<sup>5</sup> Rollin's Ancient History, book xvii. chap. iii. sect. 3.

What success had the Romans in Sicily while Hannibal continued in Italy?

In what other country did the Romans carry on war?

Upon becoming consul, what did Publius Scipio propose to the Senate?

How did this plan succeed?

What was the termination of the second Punic war?

What effect had the glorious termination of the second Punic war upon the Romans?

What was the first foreign war in which the Romans engaged after the end of the second Punic war?

What put an end to the war with Philip of Macedon?

consul Lavinus, and obliged to give up his alliance with Carthage.

- 2 Notwithstanding the efforts of Archimedes, Marcellus took Syracuse after a siege of three years.

In Spain, where the war was carried on with various success till after the death of the two elder Scipios, who were both killed in battle, when Publius Scipio succeeded to the command, and turned the scale of victory in favour of the Romans.

To transfer the war to Africa, and attack Carthage itself.

Scipio was joined by Massinissa on his landing in Africa, and soon defeated Syphax, king of Numidia, and the Carthaginians, which occasioned the recal of Hannibal from Italy.

- 12 The battle of Zama, in which Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal, after which the Carthaginians were obliged to submit, and concluded a treaty by which they again relinquished all claims upon the islands in  
11 the Mediterranean, and surrendered all their ships to the Romans.

Elated by the conquest of Carthage, the Romans increased in ambition and pride, and their riches enabled them to spread the terror of their arms through all the surrounding countries.

- The Romans declared war against Philip, second  
10 king of Macedon, at the request of the Athenians, and under pretext that Philip had assisted the Carthaginians.

Quinctius Flaminius gained a great victory over Philip in Thessaly, and obliged him to make peace,



Against whom did the Romans turn their arms after they had humbled Philip of Macedon ?

What was the occasion of the Syrian war ?

What success had the Romans in the Syrian war ?

Who ventured to renew war with the Romans ?

What fate awaited Perseus in his war against the Romans ?


Having conquered all who opposed them, did the Romans continue at peace ?

What celebrated Roman asserted the necessity of the destruction of Carthage ?

Who conducted the siege of Carthage ?

Who commanded the Roman army in the third Punic war ?

How did Scipio Æmilianus acquit himself of his *commission* ?



3.

17 after which Flaminius proclaimed liberty and independence to Greece at the Isthmian games.

Against Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

Hannibal, who was cruelly persecuted by the Romans, had taken refuge with Antiochus, and encouraged him to make war upon the Romans, in order to stop their encroachments in the East.

Lucius Scipio, surnamed Asiaticus, defeated Antiochus at Magnesia, and forced him to make an ignominious peace, and to pay a large tribute.

1 Perseus, king of Macedon, commenced the second Macedonian war.

He was defeated, with his ally Gentius, king of Illyrium, by Paulus Æmilius, taken prisoner, and carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of his conqueror, and Macedonia was reduced to a Roman province.

No; Carthage had again risen to opulence, and become once more an object of jealousy to the Romans, and in spite of all the concessions the Carthaginians could make, the third Punic war was begun.

Cato, the censor.

Scipio Nasica, the son of Cneus Scipio, who had been killed in Spain during the second Punic war.

Scipio Æmilianus, the son of Paulus Æmilius, who conquered Perseus, king of Macedon, and had been adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus, and was afterwards called Scipio Africanus the younger.

16 He took and burnt Carthage, according to the orders he had received, and thus put an end to the third Punic war.

What other city was destroyed by the Romans in the same year with Carthage?

After the destruction of Carthage, what conquests did Scipio make?

How did the Romans behave to the people they conquered?

What, at this time, was the internal state of Rome?

Who attempted to bring about a reform in the government?

Who were the great political rivals in Rome after the time of the Gracchi?

In what war were Marius and Sylla engaged?

1.

Corinth, which was taken and burnt by the consul Mummius, who, by that means, finally destroyed the Achæan league, and reduced the Peloponnesus to a Roman province.

13 He conquered the Numantines and great part of Spain, from which he obtained the additional surname of Numantinus.

With a cruelty and perfidy, in many instances unworthy of their former character; but the extent and rapidity of their conquests, and the riches which consequently poured into Rome, had already corrupted their manners as well as their morals.

During these foreign wars and conquests the quarrels between the Plebeians and the Patricians had been suspended; but the avarice and insolence of the rich, and the misery and oppression suffered by the poor, were so great, that peace abroad was always followed by civil wars and commotions; so that the Romans, though almost masters of the world, were divided into factions, and Rome itself frequently deluged with blood.

13 Tiberius Gracchus, the elder son of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, was the first, but he was killed in the struggle. His brother, Caius Gracchus, espoused the same cause, and was also put to death.

21 Marius and Sylla, whose proscriptions and civil wars deluged Rome with blood.

11 Marius commanded in the Jugurthine war, in which Sylla served under him, and assisted in bringing the contest to a successful issue; but he also raised the

In what war was Marius afterwards employed ?

What war followed the Numidian war ?

Who commanded in the Social war, and how long did it last ?

What new foreign war did the Romans undertake after this agreement ?

What followed Sylla's return to Rome ?

What steps did Marius take during Sylla's second absence ?

What happened at Rome after the death of Marius ?

2. jealousy of Marius, which led to most calamitous results, both to themselves and to their country.

2 He was sent immediately after his return from Numidia against a host of Barbarians, named Teutones and Cimbri, who were about to invade Italy, and he 1 completely overthrew them.

1 The Social war into which the Romans rushed rather than share with the surrounding states, incorporated in their empire, the privileges of Roman citizens.

Marius and Sylla were both employed in it, and after two years of warfare the privileges of Roman citizens were conceded to all the states, excepting the Samnites and Lucanians.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, had availed himself of the embarrassed state of the Romans to invade and 39 conquer many of their eastern provinces; wherefore the senate now despatched Sylla to stop his progress, who soon defeated Mithridates, and returned to Rome.

38 A civil war between Sylla and Marius, in which Sylla got the better, and Marius escaped with difficulty, after which Sylla returned to the east to prosecute the Mithridatic war.

Cinna befriended Marius, and obtained his recal. He entered Rome at the head of his troops, where he committed the most dreadful massacres in concert with Cinna, with whom he raised himself to the consulate, very soon after which he died. It is by some 86 supposed he destroyed himself.

Sylla returned triumphant from the Mithridatic war, defeated the son of Marius at Præneste, and revenged

After Sylla's return what Roman general carried on the Mithridatic war ?

What domestic war broke out in Italy about this time ?

Who put an end to the Servile war ?

What command was given to Pompey ?

What success attended Pompey in the East ?

Where did Pompey go on his return ?

What dangerous conspiracy was discovered and prevented in Rome by the consul Cicero ?

What celebrated character now began to show himself in Rome ?

What coalition was formed in Rome by Cæsar ?

What steps did they take for this purpose ?

B.C.

82 himself upon the Marian party by the most horrible proscriptions and massacres. He was then made perpetual dictator, an office he voluntarily resigned at the end of three years, and the following year died a natural death.

74 Lucullus.

73 The Servile war, or revolt of the slaves and gladiators, under Spartacus.

71 Pompey and Crassus, who were soon afterwards elected consuls.

70 The government of the Asiatic provinces, and the command of the army sent to oppose Mithridates and Tigranes, king of Armenia.

66 He subdued Mithridates and Tigranes, put an end to the Mithridatic war, and reduced their kingdoms to Roman provinces.

About this time Pompey invaded Judea and Jerusalem, where his curiosity led him to enter the Holy part of the Temple, by which profanation he incensed the Jews against the Roman government.

63 The conspiracy of Cataline to extirpate the senate, plunder and set fire to the city.

Julius Cæsar, whose mother being related to Marius, he had narrowly escaped the vengeance of Sylla. Cæsar signalised himself in Spain, and now returned to Rome in triumph.

60 Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus combined together to secure their own power at the expense of the commonwealth. This was called the first Triumvirate.

Cæsar being elected consul with Calphurnius Piso, married his daughter Calphurnia, and gave his own



How did the Triumvirate divide the provinces?

Was the first Triumvirate of long continuance?

In the civil war, which party got the better?

What became of Pompey after the battle?

Where did Cæsar go after the battle?

What detained Cæsar in Egypt?

Did the war between Cæsar and the partisans of Pompey cease upon his death?

Who were the chiefs of the party who met at Utica?

What was the event of the war at Utica?

C.

58 daughter Julia to Pompey, and having exiled Cicero and sent Cato to Cyprus, the three sovereigns of Rome proceeded to divide the government of the provinces between them.

Pompey took Africa, Spain, and its dependencies, Crassus the Asiatic provinces, and Cæsar undertook the prætorship of Gaul.

53 No; Crassus was killed in an unsuccessful attack upon Parthia, and the death of Julia, the wife of Pompey and daughter of Cæsar, having dissolved the bands of interest which united them, their mutual  
50 ambition, added to the corrupted state of the Roman senate, soon produced a civil war.

48 Cæsar followed Pompey into Greece, and totally defeated him in the battle of Pharsalia, in Macedonia.

He fled to Egypt, where he was basely murdered by Ptolemy Dionysius.

He followed Pompey to Egypt, and was much distressed at hearing of his tragical end.

Finding Ptolemy and Cleopatra at variance, he took the part of Cleopatra, by whose arts and beauty he was captivated, and Ptolemy Dionysius being drowned  
7 in the Nile, Cæsar declared her queen of Egypt with her younger brother.

No; the party who opposed Cæsar rallied their forces at Uttica, whither Cæsar followed them from Egypt.

Cneius Pompey, Metellus Scipio, and Cato, who were joined by Juba, king of Numidia.

6 Cæsar defeated Scipio and Juba at the battle of Thapsus, and invested the citadel of Utica, where

What was Cæsar's reception at Rome after the defeat of all his enemies?

What prevented his obtaining the summit of his desires?

Who were the principal conspirators against Cæsar?

What was the consequence of the death of Cæsar?

What were the first actions of this triumvirate?

What became of the conspirators?

How did the triumvirate prosper after the defeat of the conspirators?

C.

Cato, the great-grandson of Cato the Censor, stabbed himself to avoid falling into the conqueror's hands.

His return was celebrated by a public thanksgiving; he was appointed dictator and censor, and his power became so absolute, that the decrees of the senate were merely the echoes of his will, so that nothing was wanting to satisfy his ambition but the title of king.

The aversion of the Romans to the name of king, which was so great that neither arts nor intrigues could procure its adoption, and Cæsar's evident intention of assuming that dignity offended several senators, who formed a conspiracy against him, and stabbed him in the senate-house on the Ides of  
4 March.

Marcus Brutus, Decimus Brutus, Cassius, Casca, Cimber, and nearly sixty others.

The people rose against the conspirators, who were obliged to fly, and a second triumvirate was formed,  
3 consisting of Mark Antony, Octavius Cæsar, and Lepidus.

They made a proscription of senators and Romans of equestrian rank, and, under pretence of avenging Cæsar's death, Rome was deluged with blood.

Octavius and Antony pursued Brutus and Cassius into Greece, and defeated them at Philippi, after which they both killed themselves in despair, and their faction sunk under the power of the triumvirs.

The eastern provinces were assigned to Mark Antony, who soon went to Egypt and lost his time and his character in the court of Cleopatra. Octavius, in the mean time, by his prudent conduct attached

**What became of Antony and Cleopatra ?**

**How was Octavius received on his arrival at Rome ?**

**What government existed at this time in Rome ?**

**What title did Octavius take upon possessing the  
supreme power ?**

**How did the emperor Augustus govern ?**

**Who were the friends and advisers of Augustus ?**

all the Roman citizens to himself, and having, by various pretexts, declared war, and procured the banishment of Lepidus, he proceeded against Antony, and defeated him in a naval battle near Actium in Epirus.

They escaped from the battle to Alexandria, whither Octavius followed them. Antony stabbed himself in despair, and Cleopatra, finding Octavius proof against her arts, and that she was reserved to adorn his triumphs at Rome, killed herself by applying an asp to her arm.

His return was succeeded by a splendid triumph, which concluded by closing the doors of the temple of Janus, which had remained open nearly two hundred years.

The power remained solely in the hands of Octavius, the Triumvirate having expired by the abdication of Lepidus and the death of Antony, and the consulate, with all the other offices of the commonwealth, having become merely nominal.

17 He was declared emperor by a decree of the senate, under the title of Cæsar Augustus, and the supreme power, which had been illegally exercised by Julius and Octavius, was now sanctioned by law.

With great clemency, moderation, and prudence; he was beloved by his subjects, and the empire flourished in peace under his dominion.

Mæcenas, the patron of literature and the arts, is supposed to have advised Augustus in all state affairs, and Agrippa, who afterwards became his son-in-law, was the general in whom he placed the greatest confidence.

Who did Augustus marry?

What misfortunes disturbed the happiness of Augustus?

What means did Augustus take to ascertain the strength and resources of his empire?

What glorious and miraculous event took place during the time of this enrolment?

What division of history does the birth of our Saviour form?

FINIS.

C.

Livia, a very artful and ambitious woman.

The loss of all the younger branches of his family, some of whom, it is supposed, were poisoned by the empress to make way for the succession of Tiberius,<sup>1</sup> her son by a former husband. The death also of his  
12 friend Agrippa was soon followed by that of his sister Octavia; but the misconduct of his daughter Julia afflicted him more severely than all his other domestic calamities.

5 A decree was issued by Augustus that all the subjects of the Roman empire, in every part of the world, should be publicly enrolled.

5 The birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, at Bethlehem in Judea.

The Ninth and last Period of Ancient History terminates at this point, the Romans having established the fourth universal monarchy, and the prophecies being accomplished by the birth of Christ in a time of profound peace. And here begins the Christian Æra of Modern History, Christian chronologers being accustomed to compute time from the nativity of our Saviour.

<sup>1</sup> Tiberius succeeded Augustus. In his reign, Jesus Christ was crucified, on the third day rose from the dead, and forty days afterwards ascended to heaven. Vespasian was the ninth Roman emperor: in his reign, his son Titus took Jerusalem after a very obstinate defence. The city and temple were totally destroyed, and the Jews carried a second time into captivity, from which time they have been dispersed all over the world. This happened seventy years after the birth of our Saviour, and thus were completed the prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah.

LONDON :

IBOTSON AND PALMER, PRINTERS, SAVOY-STREET, STRAND.





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